









## Intimation.

Powell's

ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS.

NOW SHOWING.

New Fabrics

FOR

SPRING

AND

SUMMER

GOWNS

STRIPED  
ZEPHYRS

50 cts. Yard

MERCERISED  
LAWNS

75 cts. Yard

FLOWERED  
MUSLINS

50 cts. and \$1.00 Yard

FLOWERED  
VOILES

50 cts. and \$1.00 Yard

CREPOLINES

LINENS

\$1.00 Yard

POPLINS

All the above are of  
Exceptional Value.POWELL'S  
Alexandra

Buildings.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1910.

## Consignees.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR,"  
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby  
informed that their Goods, with the exception  
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being  
landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns  
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-  
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-  
pany, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point  
Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-  
ing undelivered after the 9th of May, will be  
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 9th of May, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 13th of  
May, 1910, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the  
Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1910.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"DERFFLINGER,"  
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby  
informed that their Goods, with the exception  
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being  
landed and stored at their risk into the  
Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-  
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-  
pany, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point  
Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-  
ing undelivered after the 10th of May, will be  
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 10th of May, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 14th of  
May, 1910, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the  
Undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO  
Ex S.S. "Therapia" from Constantinople,  
Dardanelle from Venice,  
Burgmeister from Zurich.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1910.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND  
STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAWACHI MARU,"  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees  
of Cargo are hereby informed that their  
Goods are being landed and placed at their  
risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and  
Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon,  
where each consignment will be sorted out  
mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as  
soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless  
instructions are given to the contrary before  
Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 12th May will  
be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the  
Godowns for examination by the Consignees  
and the Co's representatives at an appointed  
hour. All claims must be presented within  
ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after  
which date they cannot be recognized. No  
claims will be admitted after the goods have  
left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1910.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"INDRASAMHA,"  
Captain T. R. Evans, having arrived from  
the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are  
hereby informed that their Goods are being  
landed at their risk into the Godowns of the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at  
Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at  
3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen  
days of the steamer's arrival here, after which  
date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-  
ing undelivered after the 10th instant will be  
subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1910.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SENEGAMBIA,"  
Captain Eckhorn, having arrived, Consignees  
of Cargo are hereby informed that their  
Goods are being landed and placed at their  
risk in the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous  
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf  
and Godown Company, Limited, whence deliv-  
ery may be obtained against Bills of Lading  
countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless  
notice to the contrary be given before TO-  
DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten  
days of the steamer's arrival here, after which  
date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns and all Goods remain-  
ing undelivered after the 11th inst., will be  
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods must  
be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 10th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in  
any case whatever.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO—  
Ex S.S. "Prinz von Aussen,"  
Ex S.S. "Zurigo" from Bremen.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,  
HONGKONG OFFICE.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1910.

## CURIOUS SHARK STORY.

ACROSS HOW OF TROOPER.

The R. I. M. S. "Dufferin" arrived in Bombay  
on Saturday. She sailed Aden at about 9 A.M.  
on the 21st and at 1.30 P.M. the same day, the  
officer of the watch was surprised to receive a  
report from one of the native seamen that an  
enormous fish was stuck hard and fast across  
the ship's bow. News such as this quickly  
spreads on board ship and in a very short time  
the fore-castle head was crowded with Marine  
and Military Officers. Imagine their surprise  
on looking over the bows to see a huge Tiger  
Shark right across the stem just below the water  
line, held in place by the pressure of the water,  
and the fact that the stem post had penetrated  
the flesh about a foot.

Before giving any particulars of subsequent  
events, it would be as well to state the dimen-  
sions of the fish. The ship had struck it just  
behind its fore fins, as it was crossing the bow  
from starboard to port. The pressure of the  
water against the ship's bow (the vessel was  
steaming about 14 knots) had bedded the fish  
round the stem in such a manner that its mouth  
was plumb with the port hawsepole, and the  
tail considerably abaft the starboard one. The  
length of the fish is estimated at least 30 to 35  
feet, the girth round the middle approximately  
10 to 12 feet, between the two tips of the tail  
about 4 to 5 feet and the weight about 4 tons.

Of course endeavours were made to  
secure such a prize for the sake of obtain-  
ing photos and more accurate measure-  
ments. But this was proved to be no  
easy task, as owing to the speed of the ship,  
all attempts to pass a bowline over the monster  
were fruitless, and to have eased the engines  
would mean the fish falling clear of the bows.  
Spears and hooks were tried in turn without  
success, but at last by slightly reducing speed  
a wire hawser was successfully passed under  
the shark's middle, but alas as soon as the  
weight of the fish was taken in the slightest  
degree it commenced to slowly slip round the  
bow. Speed was quickly increased which had  
the effect of keeping the shark where it was, but  
at the same time proved fatal as the wire slipped  
to the fish's tail and hoisted over it. By this time  
the fish had been across the ship's bow about 2  
hours and the stem post had cut its way into  
the fish about 2 feet. As all attempts to get  
the fish on board had proved unsuccessful and too  
much time had been wasted, the vessel stopped,  
and the huge shark sank slowly out of sight.

It is surmised as already stated that the ship  
struck the fish as it was swimming across the  
bow, but others are in favour of the opinion  
that the shark was either asleep or basking on  
the surface of the water, in either case all seem  
unanimous that the poor beast had a very rude  
awakening. All present at the time, however,  
are quite agreed that the animal was dead some  
time before it sank out of sight, probably it was  
drowned owing to its mouth being open, or the  
shock broke its back.

## TREASURE IN A SLOM.

LIVED ON CHARITY AND DIED WEALTHY.

Complete details are now to hand regarding  
the extraordinary circumstances, by which  
Guy's Hospital, London, and the Royal Berke  
Hospital at Reading are to receive a splendid  
financial benefit as the result of bequests made  
by an elderly English maiden lady, who recently  
died in a Paris slum.

The benefactress, who was 81 years of age,  
was named Oliver. She was a member of a  
much-esteemed Reading family who were  
well-known members of the Broad-St. Con-  
gregational Church at Reading between 70  
and 80 years ago. They were not wealthy, but  
were considered pretty well-to-do.

70 YEARS AGO.  
It appears that Miss Oliver was about 10  
years of age when she attended the opening  
celebration of the Royal Berke Hospital. She  
had a distinguished scholastic career, becoming  
proficient in several languages as well as  
accomplished in music. These talents she so  
usefully employed that she amassed a small  
fortune of her own.

After many years of travel, having passed  
the age of 50, she settled down to what was  
practically the life of a hermit in a lowly quarter  
in Paris. She received no calls and paid none  
and the few people who ran across her  
occasionally by chance gained the impression  
that the old lady was extremely poor—a belief  
which was strengthened by the fact that offers  
of help, both in money and food, were accepted.

She was also the recipient of clothing from a  
few ladies who heard of her "distress," but  
subsequent to her death and during a search  
of her lodgings, money in very large sums was  
found, together with valuable securities and a  
will properly and distinctly drawn up showing  
how she wished to distribute her money.

As previously stated in the *Morning Leader*,  
the favoured institutions are Guy's, London,  
and the Royal Berke Hospital.

CLEARLY STATED.  
Gold watches and brooches and other articles  
of jewelry were clearly set out and clear  
mention made in each case as to its disposal.  
These valuables, together with the docu-  
ments, are now in London, in possession of  
the solicitors who have the matter in hand.

It is estimated that Guy's will benefit to the  
extent of fully £2,500, and the Royal Berke  
Hospital to about £300 less.

## Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. OHAUN,

DENTAL SURGEON,

25, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR,

ROOMS 2 AND 3.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 125.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1910.

## TSIN TI G

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 24, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1910.

## Intimations

DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries.  
When a thing ought to be done the modern  
spirit moves us to keep working away at it  
until it is done. In the face of this idea the  
"impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will,  
there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver  
oil of its sickening taste and smell and then  
combine it with two or three other ingredients  
we should possess the best remedy in the world  
for certain diseases that are now practically  
incurable." So said a famous English physi-  
cian twenty-five years ago. "But" will never  
be done," he added. "You can no more turn  
cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine,  
than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird  
of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in

"WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION"  
the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is  
palatable as honey and contains all the  
nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod  
Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers,  
combined with the Compound Syrup of  
Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild  
Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad  
peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detected, and  
it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished  
for. "Use it freely and confidently for Anemia,  
Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impuri-  
ties, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles,"  
Dr. W. H. B. Atkins, F. R. C. P., London,  
M. D. C. M., Victoria University, M. B.,  
Toronto University, Consulting Physician to  
Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto  
General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased  
to state that the results from using Wampole's  
Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been  
uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me  
as being prepared according to correct sci-  
entific principles." It increases the appetite and  
influences the digestion of food; it is delicious  
to take, will not disappoint you and is effective  
from the first dose. "It represents the dawn  
of progress." At chemists everywhere.

7

## FRENCH STORE.

## NOTICE.

We beg to inform our numerous  
customers and the public in general  
that we have been appointed Agent  
for the "CREME SIMON" and  
all Simon's Produces for Toilet  
Requisites, Perfumery, Powder,  
Soap, etc.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1910.

THE  
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND  
MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP £1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.  
Goods received on Storage.  
Advances made on Merchandise.  
Loans made on the Provident System.  
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF  
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,  
ATTORNEY, &c.,  
Undertaken and Executed.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1910.

A. TOO STABLE.

LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.

(next to No. 1, Police Station).

HAS established a SHOEING FORGE at  
Leighton Hill Road where Horses and  
Ponies can be shod by EXPERIENCED  
SHANGHAI FARRIERS by arrangement.

Shoeing of Horses and Ponies also under-  
taken at Kowloon on receipt of Owners'  
instructions.

PRICES:  
At the Stables or anywhere in Hongkong,  
\$2 per animal.

At Kowloon, \$3 per animal.

A. TOO STABLE.

Leighton Hill Road.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1910.

OSMAN &  
CASUM,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED

Ladies Trimmed and Untrimmed

HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS

& FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a specialty.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Coast Port Orders carefully

executed

Hongkong, 4th September, 1910.

## HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET

PRICES.

Corrected 6th May, 1910, 100 lbs. per 5 Mar.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef sirloin &amp; prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yak

" Roast—Shlu

" Breast—Ngau Lan

" Soup, Tong Yak

" Steak—Ngau Yak Pa

" Sirloin—Ngau Lan

" Sausages—Ngau Yak Ching

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li

" Head—Ngau Tan

" Heart—Ngau Sum

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin

" Feet—Ngau Kook

" Kidneys—Ngau Yik

" Tail—Ngau Mei

" Liver—Ngau Con

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To

" Galves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai

" tau-kook

" Mutton Chop—Yeung Pal Kwai

" Leg—Yeung Poi

" Shoulder—Yeung Shau

" Pig's Chidlings—Chi cheong

" Brains—Chi Kook

" Feet—Chi Kook

" Pig—Chi Chak

" Head—Chi Tan

" Heart—Chi Sum

" Kidneys—Chi Yik

" Liver—Chi Koo

" Pork, Chop—Chi Pal Kwai

" Corned—Ham Chu Yak

" Leg—Chu Pal

" Fat or Lard—Chu Yan

" Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tan

" Kook

" Heart—Yeung Sum

" Kidneys—Yeung Yik

" Liver—Yeung Con

" Sucking Pig, To Order—Chu Chai

" Suet Beal—Sang Ngau Yan

" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yan

" Veal—Ngau Chai Yak

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yak Tong

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai

Capon, Large, Small—Siu Kai

Ducks—Ap

Doves—Pan Kan

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan

Fowls, Canton—Kai

" Hainan—Kai Nan Kai

Geese—Ngo

Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheng Hol Ye

" Ngo

Musk Deer—Wong Keng

Hares—Tu Chai

Partridge—Ghe Khoo

Pheasant—Shan Kai

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kip

" Holow—Holow Pak Kip

Quail—Um Chai

Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk

Snipe—Sa Chai

Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung

" Hen—Na

Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sol-ap

Teal, Shanghai, Sol Ap Chai

Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sol

Ap



## Intimation.



A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
HIGH CLASS  
AERATED  
WATERS.

## THIS SEASON'S PRICES:

Soda Water	50 Cents
Soda Water (Bottle)	60 "
Potash, Selzer & B. P. Soda	60 "
Lemonade	65 "
Tonic Water	75 "
Lithia Water	75 "
Ginger Ale	75 "
Sarsaparilla	75 "
Orange Champagne	75 "
Lemon Squash	75 "
Raspberryade	75 "

## SPECIALITIES:

Stone Ginger Beer	85 Cents
Dry Ginger Ale	Pints 5; Splits 6
Lime Fruit Cham-	
pagno	Pints 5; Splits 6

Bottles will be charged for at the Rate of \$1.00, per dozen, and credited in full on being returned in good condition.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1910.

A communication regarding for publication in the HONGKONG TELEGRAPH should be addressed to the Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to the Manager.

The Editor will not be responsible for any material sent in, nor for any contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES IN ADVANCE:

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

## BIRTH.

On May 1, 1910, at Shanghai, the wife of A. Goldman, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGE.

On April 30th, 1910, at Breckenridge, James Easthope, eldest son of James Needham, of White Church, Cardiff, to Nellie Elizabeth, third daughter of Osborne Middleton, late of Shanghai.

## DEATHS.

On May 1, 1910, at Shanghai, Violet Evelyn, only daughter of James Gibson, Chinlang, aged 4 years 8 months.

On May 2, at Shanghai, August Ludwig Neuberg, aged 65 years.

On April 29, 1910, at Cork, Pierce Harris Purcell, of Shanghai, in his eightieth year.

On May 2, 1910, at Shanghai, Camilla Lopes, aged six years and seven months, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Lopes.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1910.

## "RAGUNQUE TURNES"

Our Empire has sustained a disaster as calamitous as the loss of a battle. At an hour when men's eyes were all turned to him in hope, when amid the fierce strife of selfish politicians and angry partisans, moderate Englishmen and moderate sensible men of every race that is British looked to him to again act in the noblest part he played in life, that of his popular and greatest title, the Peacemaker, the seventh Edward has been called to lay down his earthly crown, his sceptre, and his royal robe, and with those words unaid which might yet have saved his people, he now rests. Our first thought is one of poignant grief for ourselves and the Empire he leaves so bereaved with a sense of the irreparable loss it has suffered. Perhaps he in his place

may look pityingly on us, who make so much of so little, who are wrangling over words, and are too often capable of throwing away the priceless inheritance of centuries to gain temporary gratification of our vanity or our passion. The calm far-seeing brain now works no longer; the gentle, taciturn tongue which could soothe, instruct, and on occasion distil vitriolic scorn on baseness, will never be heard again in the service of the Nation's peace. When Pitt was dying, his last intelligible words were, "My country, how I leave my country!" How our great Edward whom we so trusted has left us we shall soon know. He, by far the best and most beloved of all the constitutional Kings of England and of all her Sovereigns save his Mother, Victoria the Good, was only sixty-eight and a half years old and reigned only nine. Trained from his boyhood in kingship there was no diplomat who equalled him in knowledge and skill; no Chief of Department who could have excelled him in his grasp of detail and administrative ability. His capacious mind was extraordinarily retentive, and he constantly rectified, from memory, errors as to matter of fact made by his Ministers. All through the long years when as Prince of Wales he was the first of Queen Victoria's subjects, he observed, he watched, he noted, he studied, and when needed he acted. His activity in every kind of usefulness on behalf of the working people was continued and successful. It was he who in conjunction with Montague Williams led the crusade against the death-dens of the slum landlords, and his work as a member of the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Poor was invaluable, for it was all his own, thorough, conscientious and vigorous. It was not his fault that Britain is in any way backward in the industrial application of chemistry, which is so great a source of wealth to our neighbours the Germans, for our then Prince of Wales studied the subject at Edinburgh under his father's great friend, Professor, afterwards Lord, Playfair, and all his life took the deepest interest in its development in Great Britain. He must have only just finished his University career when, as Lord Renfrew, with the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies, as his guide, he visited the United States and Canada. His thorough enjoyment of this trip was often mentioned by him in after life, and he numbered many Americans among his friends. No one University may claim the sole honour of being his "Alma Mater." Christ Church Oxford and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he studied under Dr. Whewell, both had a share in moulding his taste and increasing his knowledge. The love we still feel for our beautiful Queen was born when she came from Denmark to be his bride in 1863. She conquered every heart in Britain, and as was said at the time, made "Dames of us all." The month of December, 1871, will be remembered as the first of the three great griefs which the Nation's heart will ever associate with him. His deadly fatal illness from typhoid fever was averted, under Heaven, by the ceaseless care and skill of Sir William Jenner, Sir William Gull and Sir James Paget, and the whole Empire resounded and re-echoed with rejoicing when after many and cruelly anxious weeks the bells rang from St. Paul's Cathedral to summon loyal London to give thanks to the Omnipotent for withdrawing the Death Angel from our Prince. Again, and again, winged cast a shadow over that valued life, and the hearts of many millions—On the 24th June, 1902, all men expected that Edward, seventh of the name, should take his seat in the chair of St. Edward the Confessor at Westminster, and be crowned and anointed king at the hands of the Primate of England. This solemn ceremony had to be postponed suddenly, for the dreaded disease perityphilitis had struck down our king, and again the Empire knew the anxieties, fears and hopes, and at last the joy, of 1871. The Coronation, celebrated with unparalleled splendour, is still in all men's minds. There is no part of the Empire which will not feel the blow which has fallen on us now without warning. India, which he visited in 1875, Egypt where he spent a long vacation in 1889, Ireland where old wrongs and new grievances were forgotten in welcoming him to her hospitality in 1886, Scotland who has known him and loved him since he was a wee laddie in kilts, England where a hundred thousand dear and affecting memories are awakened at his name, are today plunged in grief at a personal and we fear irreparable loss. The great fraternity of Freemasons lose a brother, and Past Grand Master most deeply honoured and loved. The Middle Temple will not forget—what smoker will?—how when Prince of Wales he set the good example of smoking in his hall, by lighting up on Grand Night. The Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund was founded by him, and which hospital in London does not owe him thanks? Researchers into "cancer" and sufferers from that dread disease will never forget him. Countless are the good deeds which will live after him. Beside the fierce light which beats upon a Throne, and round it, there are

shadows. If a Prince of Wales may once have stood for a time among them, let censorious tongues be silent. "He has gone, has taken his wages." We wonder if now mourning beside the bier of our King the Peacemaker, the greedy factious politicians who would rend Old England in pieces and dismember her Empire can not pause and repent; if it be not too late to do as he would have had them do; if Edward dead may still wield the influence for Peace of Edward living—We wonder.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

BANGKOK has been proclaimed an infected port.

OWING to the death of the King the "Empire" Cinematograph has been closed until further notice.

LORD Gladstone, Governor-General of South Africa, and Lady Gladstone, sailed for South Africa on April 30.

MR. H. L. DENNY will act as Crown Solicitor during the absence on leave of Mr. F. B. L. Bowley or until further notice, with effect from the 6th inst.

MR. Henry Keswick has been appointed a member of the Executive Council, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Sir C. P. Cluett, Kt., C.M.G., or until further notice, with effect from the 6th inst.

THE Government desires to remove Viceroy Yuan Shu-hsi in Canton and transfer Viceroy Chang Jao-chun back to his former post of Liang Kwang. Ex-Viceroy Tuan Fang will be re-appointed to Nanking.

A fire brigade was called out shortly after 1 p.m. to-day to Conduit Road, near Sir Paul Chater's house. It turned out to be a false alarm. Rather rough on our fire-fighters who had to go to the journey up in their heavy uniform and helmets under a scorching hot sun.

HIS Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, Mr. Henry Keswick to be a member of the Legislative Council, vice Mr. W. J. Gresson resigned, with effect from the 6th inst.

HIS Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council:—An Ordinance further to amend the Merchant Shipping Ordinance 1899.

THE *Jiji Shimpu* states that Russo-Japanese relations are steadily growing closer. Mr. Kuroki's neutralization proposal inter alia testified incidentally to the unity of Russo-Japanese interests. The journal believes that the *Post bellum* entente between the two empires will shortly receive further consolidation. It refers to the friendly reception that the latest issue of Japanese bonds has met with in Paris.

RETURNS of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th April, 1910, as certified by the managers of the respective banks:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, \$ 3,711,756	\$ 1,000,000	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 1,908,971	13,000,000	
National Bank of China, Limited, 37,618	nil.	
Total, 5,658,727	17,000,000	

MR. Frederick Ellis writes in his weekly rubber share circular:—After a period of general weakness, coupled with a further severe drop in prices of all stocks the rubber market closes firm and signs of activity are apparent. Most of the sterling stocks suffered vast depreciations during the early part of the week, but have recovered considerably during the past few days, with a further upward tendency. Singapore rates are more or less unchanged, but a firmer feeling prevails. Para Hard Fine Rubber fluctuated a good deal during the week, having dropped from 1/4 down to 10/6, but has since recovered and latest advice to hand gives the price per lb. at 10/8.

## CHINA IN PARLIAMENT.

London, April 30.  
In reply to Mr. John Redmond, Sir Edward Grey admitted that he had made representations to China on the subject of Sir Robert Bredon's appointment to the Customs Board (shuiwuchu).

In answer to a question put by the Earl of Stanhope in the House of Lords the Earl of Crewe stated that the Government had been pressed to take an active part in the Canechou Aigun Railway scheme, because British contractors were interested in it; but the spirit rather than the letter of the Anglo-Russian Agreement forbade participation. It was, however, altogether a misapprehension to assert that by its attitude the British Government was running counter to the British and American interests involved.—N. G. D. News.

## LICENSING BOARD.

## ANOTHER ELECTION.

It is notified that an election by the Justices of the Peace of a Justice of the Peace to serve on the Licensing Board vice Mr. Coadstock resigned will take place at the Land Office, Supreme Court Building, on Wednesday, the 18th day of May, 1910, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. The only persons entitled to vote at the election are the Justices of the Peace. The election will be conducted in accordance with the rules published in the *Government Gazette* dated 7th January, 1910. Voting will commence at 11 a.m. and continue until 1 p.m. when the ballot box will be closed.

## DEATH OF KING EDWARD.

## THE NATION IN MOURNING.

## HONGKONG SHARES THE NATIONAL GRIEF.

## THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Long before the Supreme Court rose this morning out of respect for the death of His Majesty King Edward the Seventh, the news had become known throughout the Banks, the mercantile houses and shipping firms in the Colony that Edward the Peacemaker had passed away. It is difficult to realize the poignancy of the grief that has seized this loyal community upon the fact becoming known that the King had died. Fate could hardly have timed the blow with a more malign and perverse ingenuity. It is, indeed, most difficult to put into exact terms the full extent of the loss caused by this calamitous event. There is no exaggeration in saying that the entire community is plunged in grief and realises, with calm resignation, the sense of loss that has befallen each individual member of His Majesty's household and of the nation as a whole. As was written of the nation when it was threatened with the death of the King just before the Coronation in 1902, it can be said with equal truth to-day that the weight of the almost ironic blow with which it has pleased Providence to afflict the dynasty and the country—the disappointment of so many hopes, the rough interruption of so many thoughts—has killed for the hour the disposition to criticize, which is part of the national character, and the appreciation of the King is more kindly, and there is probably more accurate, when a retrospective view is taken of his worth to his country and his people. The new and juster tendency to remember the good side of Edward VII. of a King, that is, who as he said of himself shortly after his accession, "if he could not be his mother, yet would play the game rightly," the career of his late Majesty since that memorable entrance has been that he has acted the part to the very end in the true sense of a constitutional monarch; and that means a good deal, in the way of judgment and of self-suppression. It means that he was willingly constantly, every day, to perform that hardest of all mental tasks, to take advice which he might not take from inferiors because they have a right to advise.

The King was in the 59th year of his age at the time of his death. He was born at Buckingham Palace on 9th November, 1864, and succeeded to the Throne on 22nd January, 1901. On the 10th March, 1883, he was married to Princess Alexandra of Denmark; her brother George being afterwards placed on the throne of Greece.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.  
As we were going to press the following message reached us from the Colonial Secretary:—

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies at 4.30 p.m. to-day via Singapore:—

"Profoundly regret to inform you His Majesty the King passed away at 11.45 to-day."

"ANDERSON."  
COUNCIL MEETING SUMMONED.  
A meeting of the Legislative and Executive Councils has been summoned for Monday at 2.30 p.m.

The following *Government Gazette Extraordinary*, in English and Chinese, was issued late this afternoon:—

"COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT."  
"No. 135.—With deepest grief the Officer Administering the Government has to announce that His Majesty the King passed away at 11.45 a.m. on the 6th instant. His Excellency requests that the inhabitants of the Colony will wear mourning for a time to be specified in a future *Gazette*."

"A. M. THOMSON,"  
Colonial Secretary.

"7th May, 1910."  
The warships in harbour and the vessels of the mercantile marine half-masted their flags before noon, and after the luncheon hour we received an official communication from the Colonial Secretary intimating that the flag at Government House had been lowered to half-mast. Similarly, the flags at all the Consulates were flown at half-mast this afternoon.

THE COURT'S SYMPATHY.  
While the proceedings were going on at the Bankruptcy Court this morning, Hon. Mr. W. Rees-Davies, K.C., Acting Chief Justice, suddenly ordered the business of the Court to be suspended and made the following announcement:—

"Mr. Official Receiver—I have received with the greatest possible regret the news that His Majesty the King has passed away. I need scarcely say that the Court will be immediately adjourned and I will take the opportunity on Monday in the presence of all the members of the profession and the officials of the Court to express our profound sense of the great loss sustained."

## CHILDREN OF KING AND OFFSPRING.

I—GEORGE FREDERICK, Duke of Cornwall and York (successor), born January 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck.

OFFSPRING:  
EDWARD ALBERT—Born June 23, 1891.  
ALBERT FREDERICK—Born December 14, 1895.

VICTORIA ALEXANDRA—Born April 25, 1897.  
HENRY WILLIAM—Born March 31, 1900.  
II—PRINCESS LOUISE—Born February 20, 1897; married July 27, 1899, to Duke of Fife.

OFFSPRING:  
ALEXANDRA VICTORIA—Born May 17, 1891.  
MAUD ALEXANDRA—Born April 3, 1893.  
III—PRINCESS VICTORIA ALEXANDRA—Born July 6, 1894.

IV—PRINCESS MAUD CHARLOTTE—Born November 26, 1869; married July 22, 1896, to Prince Karl of Denmark.  
V—ALBERT VICTOR, Duke of Clarence, the first son of King Edward—Born January 8, 1864; died January 14, 1897.

English primogeniture takes no account of the Salic law, barring female succession, so in his son George, who succeeds him, and George's three sons and daughter, the Duchess of Fife and her children, the Princess Victoria and the Princess Maud, married to Prince Karl of Denmark, King Edward's death would leave the line of succession well sustained in his own immediate family. His mother, the late Queen Victoria, was the last of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha on the English throne, as Edward VII. was the first of the Saxe-Coburg line to ascend the throne.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN KING'S LIFE.  
BORN at Buckingham Palace November 9, 1864.  
CREATED Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester by Patent under the Great Seal, December 4, 1841.

APPOINTED Colonel of Army, November 1891.  
ENTERED Christ Church College, Oxford, 1889.

VISITED Canada and United States under his title of Baron Renfrew, 1866.  
TOURED Germany, Italy, Syria and Egypt, 1882.

PROMOTED General, November, 1861.  
TOOK SEAT in Privy Council and House of Lords, 1861.

MARRIED at Windsor, Princess Alexandra of Denmark, March 10, 1863.  
RENOUNCED succession to throne of Saxe-Coburg in favour of younger brothers, 1863.

TOURED Denmark, Sweden and Russia, 1864.  
VISITED Egypt and Suez Canal, 1860.

ATTACK of typhoid fever brought him near to death 1871.  
ELECTED Grand Master of Freemasons of England, 1874.

MADE Field Marshal of Army, May, 1875.  
MADE grand tour of India, 1875-76.  
TOURED Ireland, 1885.

WON THE DERBY with Persimmon, 1896.  
APPOINTED Grand Master and Principal Knight of Grand Cross of the Bath, June 27, 1897.

REPRESENTED the Queen in Naval Review "Diamond Jubilee," June, 1897.  
FELL and fractured kneecap, July, 1898.

FIRIB at in Brussels Railway Station by crazy youth named Spido, April 4, 1900.  
SUCCEEDED to the Throne, January 23, 1901.

EDWARD VII'S POWER AND POPULARITY.  
The death of the King naturally suggests some reflections on the particular capacity which he has shown as a ruler. These are utilitarian days, and even monarchy is expected to show a profit every quarter. Tried by any such test, His Majesty would come out triumphantly; indeed, it may be doubted whether any monarch in the history of the world was ever more firmly seated on his throne than Edward VII.

In every class and rank there is the same feeling of gratitude to him as a true patriot, of pride in his versatility and tact—qualities for which Englishmen are not usually noted—and of real personal affection. This last, curiously enough, is to be found among people who have not the smallest personal knowledge of their Sovereign. "Yet they love him as one loves an historical character—Edward I, perhaps, or the noble Falkland, in imagination."

THE WORKING MAN'S TESTIMONY.  
Mrs. Belloc Lowndes once wrote:—I can tell a story which throws a vivid light upon our King's popularity with the working classes. A well-known writer found himself one day, when on the top of an omnibus, learning a few things from the driver. The man expressed his admiration for the King, and his belief that the Sovereign kept the country from becoming a republic.

"I don't believe he has ever had enough of the brass," explained the driver. "His mother, she kept him short, that's how it was. Me and my mother, we've been thinking how it would be if we had a whip round for him, in a manner of speaking. I'd be glad to lend him a bob myself. I know, and it would come to something too, a bob apiece from all us working chaps in the country."

SPOKEN FROM THE HEART.  
It was said with such absolute sincerity and artlessness, and the man so obviously represented in the matter the feelings of numbers of other working men, that my sophisticated friend was deeply impressed. Quick as thought he had turned ten million shillings into pounds sterling, and then there came to him the absurd recollection of Dizzy and the Turnerelli wreath. But there seemed nothing absurd about such a colossal workers' subscription as was contemplated by this unlettered omnibus-driver; and incidentally he noted the natural delicacy of the man in calling it a loan while really meaning it to be a gift.

That "dear old" "Trade Union" Congress who declared that the King was "about the only statesman in the country" found his words cheered to the echo. The King has made many realize the value of monarchy as an institution, when it is administered by a

man of real intelligence, observation, knowledge of the world, instinctive sympathy, and enlightened patriotism.

The King had an extraordinary knowledge of the hopes and fears, the virtues and failings, of the great English middle-class, whose confidence he had gained so completely that he was actually, if you think of things and not mere words, far more of an autocrat than his Imperial nephew in St. Petersburg. When any official personage did anything sensible, it was immediately put down—rightly or wrongly—to the King's initiative—for example, the institution of the Committee of Three on the Adolf Beck case.

A NEW POWER.  
The most remarkable thing about his Majesty's position among his own people, and will more the estimation in which he was held on the Continent and in America, is that it is almost entirely the growth of the past eight or nine years. One does not mean, of course, his popularity, but the discovery of his material.

We have only to cast our minds back to those dark days in January, 1901, when Queen Victoria died, full of years and honour, and her son ascended the throne. Something was known about him, of course, but practically nothing that could turn him into the answer to the question whether he would worthily bear the new and strange responsibilities which had fallen on his shoulders. As Prince of Wales he had fulfilled the merely ceremonial duties, both of the Heir Apparent, and in later years, if the Crown itself, with amiability. His love of sport and amusement generally had done him no harm with the bulk of the population.

One quality which might have given to the discerning an indication of his future statesmanship was the tact which he had displayed on many conspicuous occasions, sometimes to redress the consequences of some act on the Sovereign's which was not characterized by her usual judicious prudence. He was also acknowledged to have a particularly charming and gracious manner, quick sympathies, and a vivid interest in current events.

UNPROMISING SIGNS.  
But as regards his qualifications for exercising that constant watchfulness over public affairs which earned for his mother the title of England's Permanent Foreign Minister, the dead monarch was almost like a sealed book, indeed, the little that was known was not particularly hopeful.

To begin with, there was the fact that for a generation and more he had been excluded by Queen Victoria even from viewing the complex workings of the great Government machine. Probably the least important Cabinet Minister knew more of the course on which the ship of state was being steered than did the then Prince of Wales. He had travelled a great deal, in the way that royalty does travel, and he had to a great extent succeeded in overcoming the defects, or rather the excesses of his early education.

SPLENDID REALITIES.  
Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that Mr. Gladstone, a born optimist who never made any secret of the high opinion he entertained of the then Heir Apparent, was still living, he would be astonished at the place which the King had held in the world's esteem, at the victories which he had won in the bloodless fields of international confidence and goodwill.

A generation ago all the credit for the work which the King had done for the cause of peace would have been given to the Prime Minister for the time being—Gladstone or Disraeli. It would have been said that the great statesman was fortunate in having an apt pupil on the throne. But now no one dreams of saying to the Prime Minister, "Thine be the praise!" Rather, it is the statesman who is nowadays the monarch's pupil.

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THE RICE CASE.  
JUDGMENT ON THE QUESTION OF COSTS.  
At the Supreme Court this morning, Hon. Mr. W. Rees-Davies, K.C., Acting Chief Justice, delivered judgment with regard to the question of costs in the case in which the Hang Shing firm, rice-dealers, sued Messrs. W. R. Loxley and Company to recover the sum of \$3,747.57 for certain shipments of rice consigned to South Africa to the order of the defendants and of which the latter failed to take delivery. Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. R. A. Harding, appeared for the plaintiff firm and Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., with whom was Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, represented the defendants.

In the course of his judgment, His Lordship said that the costs should follow the event in that case and he therefore gave judgment for the plaintiffs in respect of the costs of the action and for the defendants on the counter-claim, except the costs of those issues on which the plaintiffs succeeded, such costs to be paid by the defendants to the plaintiffs.

Mr. Potter asked that the money paid into Court be paid out to them.

Mr. Slade opposed the application. Once the money was paid out they could never recover it back. The plaintiffs could not get the money until the question of set-off was settled. The money was part of the \$3,000.

Mr. Potter contended that the \$800 was an admitted debt and had nothing to do with the question of costs. They were entitled to it as of right. There was still the sum of \$1,400 left over and above the amount.

Further discussion was deferred till Monday.

TYFHOON WARNING.  
The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory to-day:—

Manila, May 7th, 1910, a.m.  
Cyclone or Typhoon E. of April, less than 300 miles distant, moving W.N.W. or N.W.



## NOTES BY THE WAY.

## RUBBER TOPICS.

So the first slump in rubber stocks with regard to local speculators has come and gone. As a result of the "bear" tendency in the course of the past week, several crude conjectures were formed and it will be interesting to watch the final result of an unprecedented boom. Whether the same dire disaster will overtake the people in this instance as characterized the famous South Sea Bubble few would venture to predict but many prophesy that the crash is bound to come, and what is more, it not after all, either, while it has even been said that many chickens will come home to roost before this rubber business is over. At all events, the slump has cast a gloom over some circles. Personally, I would not like to see my fellow citizens—those with their gambling instinct highly developed—go on the water-wagon; "and so say all of us."

## STATUE SQUARE.

Besides talk of the delightful weather which has favoured the Colony during the past week, the only other exhilarating topic at the dinner-table, was provided by Mr. Murray Stewart's evident determination to move the gods in the matter of Statue Square. Mr. Stewart has given notice to the Government that he will ask a number of pertinent questions at the next meeting of the Legislative Council. The questions can hardly be said to have come in the nature of a bolt from the blue, on the powers that be. They were certainly expected by many—and the Government's replies to the questions will in the meantime be awaited with interest.

## THE OUTLOOK.

The recent departure of His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard puts me into a reminiscent mood. Since his arrival on these shores three years ago, His Excellency has consistently maintained a hopeful outlook of the future. By his remarkable fortitude in face of a gloomy present and problematic future, he filled the people with inspiring hope of better times when to have thought otherwise would have been ruinous. And what is the result? It is agreed on all sides that an era of prosperity has once again dawned and the Colony is gradually winning back its pristine glory. Manila has lately been cowering itself in awe about its eventually becoming the gateway of the Orient. Of course, Americans have to do these things but Hongkong can easily "stand pat" and I shall not at all be surprised if after the predicted period has elapsed, Manila discovers to her cost that she has after all been "bested" by Hongkong.

## A CHINAMAN'S "BLEND."

The following paragraph may prove of interest to readers.—Mr. Edmund Forbes, in a paper on the Siam-Malay Peninsula, quotes a suggestive extract from a Blue-book which throws a lurid light on the liquor traffic of the Peninsula, and incidentally explains how whisky can be bought in Hongkong for 48.60 per dozen. In a case of adulteration recently heard in her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Bangkok, the medical adviser proved the existence of certain drugs, very deleterious to health in the spirit retailed at a certain shop. The Chinese defendant admitted having added something to his liquor which, he stated, was much improved thereby. Asked how he came to use this particular compound, he explained, it was some "medicine" which he used by him for a bad leg, and not being able to use it all he had put the balance in his spirit jar. He added there was a particular demand among his customers for this "blend."

## ALL ABOUT MILLINERY.

The question of mammoth hats for women is still engaging the earnest attention of bewildered male critics. And well, may it do so when the reader is informed that some of the gigantic creations which have seen the light of day have measured no less than two yards and a half in circumference! "Oh, dear me what next?" One West End milliner was exhibiting in her showrooms the other day only two types. The mammoth hat was one, and the other was the turban in various shapes, among them the Spanish torcador, the Nabob, and the Sultan, all closely fitting, very fascinatingly made in straw with feather and flower trimmings. In the opinion of the designers of these hats, however, there is no hope for the turban against the all-conquering hat of gigantic dimensions. The milliner placed upon a mannequin's head a hat composed of black Chantilly lace, draped over a light wire frame, with nodding black plumes reared on high and a bow of windmill sails of black tulle at the back. It measured two yards and a half in circumference and had a high crown. When it was on the head its wearer's right eye was quite obliterated and only the tip of her nose was visible. The other eye had to do duty under difficulties, for the hat-brim, flapped up and down as she walked, and only when the tilt went upwards was a fleeting glimpse obtainable of her surroundings. The mannequin's appearance was decidedly top-heavy, for she wore a clinging, and narrow costume. "One chance remains for the turban. It may be worn in the new and very brilliant shades, such as couleur de rose and the dazzling blue called nourrice. Few women would be daring enough to put on a blaring blue hat of over two yards circumference. A delicate shell pink shot with dull gold and trimmed with a couple of great rosebuds is as bright a colour as the milliner so far recommends with the mammoth hat. Not only are the brims of the large hats immense, but the crowns of the majority are as ending to an alarming height.

## CASUAL CRITIC.

On the 2nd inst. the members of the Block Exchange at Shanghai, presented Mr. H. J. Andersen with a silver silver in memory of his silver wedding which Mr. Ollerdesen was keeping that day. The presentation was made by Mr. G. Hutton Potts, who on behalf of the members wished Mr. Ollerdesen all congratulations.

## BANKRUPTCY COURT.

LIABILITIES \$510,000 OF ASSETS \$1,716.

The Bankruptcy Court sat this morning with Hon. Mr. W. Ross-Davies, K.C., Acting Chief Justice, presiding.

Re Isaac Kong, Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for the petitioning creditor and said he had been in communication with Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon and they were agreed to the suggestion that the petition should be adjourned to the next Bankruptcy Court after next week. The application was granted.

Re Chan Ut Chiu, Mr. Fletcher (Official Receiver) said that he has an application on his part to refuse petitioner's application for a Receiving Order. Petitioner was the former proprietor to Messrs. S. J. David and Company and filed his petition in bankruptcy in November, 1906. Since then he took no further steps. Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon had been in communication with debtor but had received no reply. Debtor's liabilities amounted to \$550,000 and his assets were \$1,716. Debtor's application was refused.

Re the Shi Cheong firm. This was an application for the public examination of one of the partners in the firm and adjudication for an order of bankruptcy. Petitioner stated that he had been in the watchmaking business for 22 years. A firm started two years ago with a capital of \$1,500 and a deposit of \$1,500. There were four partners, including himself, in the firm. The other partners retired last year. They did not withdraw the deposit, as it did not belong to them but to some friends. They left their capital in the business and went to the country just before his bankruptcy, one of the partners taking away the partnership book with him.

The Official Receiver—put it to you, that there was no partnership.

Debtor—There was a partnership.

Proceeding, debtor stated that some time ago he borrowed money from a friend but he did not inform the latter that he was bankrupt. He had said that his assets were \$4,170 and his debt \$7,108 because he had intended to consult some friends and settle his affairs. He owed some money to a man named Lam Cheung and the latter some time ago demanded payment but debtor said he could not pay him.

The Official Receiver—Therefore you knew you were insolvent at the end of last year?

Debtor—No.

Was the statement taken down by the Official Receiver that you had no money true?

Debtor—It is true.

The examination was closed and an adjournment for an order of bankruptcy granted.

Re C. L. W. Seeger. Debtor stated that he was the proprietor of the German Tavern. He had been a marine engineer by profession for 12 years. He took up a publican's business because he was married and wished to live ashore. He had no capital when he commenced business but Messrs. Melchers and Company advanced him some money which enabled him to live and sell and water and wines in the harbour. Messrs. Melchers and Company advanced him \$4,000 at the start and later on advanced him a further \$800 for licences. Subsequently more money was advanced him and now he was indebted to the creditors in the sum of \$12,000, which he filed his petition in bankruptcy. The business failed to pay from the very outset.

The Official Receiver said debtor had given him every assistance to recover his book debts and there was no reason why he should be detained in the Colony. There was a chance of his going home in Germany as second engineer on a ship and a publican's life was not natural to him. He had been able to collect \$2,800 by selling the tavern. The only debt of any size was the debt due to Melchers and Company.

The examination was closed and debtor adjourned bankrupt. He was also granted leave to leave the Colony.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## GOVERNMENT BRICK FACTORY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 6th May. The monthly output of the Canton Government Brick Factory is about 320,000 bricks on an average. For several months past there has been very little demand for the factory's products, and it has now on hand a large stock of about 1,800,000 bricks unsold. The factory has temporarily ceased operations pending a demand for its output.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY. The Ministry of Posts and Communications at Peking has given instructions to the Provincial Treasurer, Judge and the Faotai for the Development of Native Industries to be present at the forthcoming meeting of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company which is to be held on the 9th instant to superintend the casting of votes for the election of a suitable official as president of the Company.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS. On the 10th instant, H.E. Viceroy Yuan will personally preside at the Annual Criminal Sessions to try a number of prisoners.

THE MACAO QUESTION. Recently, the Chinese residing at Manila and the local Association for the Protection of Boundary Rights forwarded joint petitions to the Peking authorities asking them again to use their best efforts to urge the Portuguese to remove the buoy which was laid by them in the vicinity of Chia Shau in a position alleged to be within Chinese territorial waters.

## BOARD OF REORGANISATION.

The Canton Shin Hou Kuk Department (Board of Reorganisation) will be abolished on the 1st day of the 4th moon and all the work connected with the department will henceforth be placed under the control of the Provincial Treasurer.

A Wild Cotton Silk Spinning Mill is to be founded at Antung and a Government expert has arrived there in connection with the matter.

## COMMERCIAL.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 6th inst.:

Our local market continued dull and prices have undergone very little change.

Rubbers.—The week opened very dull with considerable depression in London which reflected itself on all markets. As we close, however, London comes much stronger and a rise of 8d. per lb. in Fine Hard Para is cabled, present price being 11/2 per lb.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been ruling weak and are offering at \$960. The price in London is unaltered, viz. £1,100. Nationals are still quoted at \$76.

Marine Insurances.—Cautions are inquired for at \$124 but no business has taken place to date. Unions have weakened and have been sold in small lots at \$840 with more shares offering. North Chinas are probably obtainable at \$115, and Yangtzes at \$110.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have further improved and sales at \$113 have been effected. Hongkong Fires are strong at \$147.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been sold at \$30. Indo Chinas are firmer again with buyers at \$71. According to telegraphic advices the price at home has risen 10/4, viz. 41/5 for the preference and 35/ for the ordinary.

Manilas are dull at \$84. Douglas Steamships have been taken off the market at \$33 and \$34, closing with probable sellers at the lower rate. Star Ferries have not been dealt in and remain at \$16 for the old and \$24 for the new with small sellers. Shell Transports have been very steady during the week and sales at 91/ have again taken place.

Refineries.—China Sugars have strengthened to \$178, at which price a fair business has been transacted. Luxs are still obtainable at \$28.

Mining.—Rauhs have found buyers at \$81, but are offering. Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. are quoted in the north at \$18.

Docks, Wharves, and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are weaker with sellers at \$60. Shanghai Docks have receded to \$15. 76. Kowloon Wharves are offering at \$38, after sales at \$57 and \$71. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves are lower, buyers only offering \$12.

Lands, Hotels, and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been booked at \$103 but close with sellers at this price. Humphreys are in demand at \$71. Hongkong Hotels have changed hands to a small extent at \$07. The new shares are unchanged at \$31. Sha ghai Lands remain at \$11. Kowloon Lands can be placed at \$11.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are weak with sellers at \$41. Bows, as advised by wire, are offering at \$135. Other Northern Mills according to mail advices are as follows:—Lau Kung Mow—\$15. 75; International—\$15. 60 and Soy Chee—\$14. 25.

Machinery.—Green Islands have been dealt in to a large extent and are still obtainable at \$74. China Providents are in demand but there are no shares offering under \$9. Hongkong Electric can be placed at \$21.

China Lights have again been booked at \$21. Watsons have changed hands at \$61. Hongkong Ropes are steady at \$114, after small sales. Dairy Farms are strongly held and good demand exists for these shares. New Peak Farms were sold at \$160. China Boroceos are offering at \$14. Langkats are obtainable at \$14. 150 and Sumatras at \$15. 300.

Rubbers.—Anglo Malays, after dropping to 15/7, have now recovered to 31/ at which they close firm. Allagats have improved to 71/ and Castelfields to 110/. Caley Unities have strengthened to 132/6 prem. Damascus are a firm market at 107/ and Golcondas at 135/.

Eastern Internationals during the week have been sold at 107/ prem. but towards the close have risen to 135/ prem. Highlands and Lowlands are quoted at 124/ and Kuningangs at 101/ prem. Kuala Lumpurs are firmer at 210/.

Ledburys have strengthened to 100/ after having dropped to 87/6. Linggis were sold at 94/ during the early part of the week but at the close have risen to 63/. Sugei Kapars are a stronger market at 195/. United Seidangs were sold at 120/ but close firmer at 120/.

Balgownies remain quiet at \$15 and Changkat Serdangs at \$10. Glenealys are probably obtainable at \$34. Indragiris close quiet at \$43.

Pajamas at \$8, and Singapore and Johoreas at \$12. Sandycrofts have been placed at \$98.

United Singapore have changed hands in small lots at \$12.

Exchange.—The Bank's selling rate on London is 1/98 on demand. The 1/1/ rate on Shanghai is 74.

## TO-DAY'S RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

May 7th, 2.00 p.m.  
The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:  
Allagats ..... 6/9  
Anglo-Javas ..... 11s. 20  
Anglo-Malays ..... 29/6 ex. div.  
Balgownies ..... \$13  
Bata Tiges ..... 102/6  
Bertrams ..... —  
Bukit Kajangs ..... —  
Bukit Rajahs ..... —  
Caley Unities ..... 30/7 prem.  
Castelfields ..... 117/6  
Changkat Serdangs ..... 120/6  
Cheras ..... 51/2  
Damascus ..... 180/6  
Eastern Internationals ..... 31/7 prem.  
Fed. Selangors ..... —  
Glenealys ..... \$3. 35  
Golcondas ..... 135/6  
Golcondas Hope ..... 130/6  
Highlands and Lowlands 141/6 ex. div.  
Indragiris ..... 43/

Inch Keoneths	—
Jequies	—
Jonglandon	—
Kamunings	9/9 prem.
Kuala Lumpurs	210/
Landrons (fully paid)	100/
Landrons (ppd.)	—
Ledburys	100/
Linggis	61/
London Asiaties	155/
London Ventures	—
Medimas	—
Pajamas	118
Pegohs	56
Rubber Trusts	61/2 prem. ex. n. l.
Saggas	310/
Sandycrofts	40
Sapongs	—
Seidangs	—
Sekangs	40/7 prem.
Shelfords	80/
Singapore & Johoreas	52
Sumatra Paras	—
Sungei Chohs	115/
Sungei Kapars	105/
Tadlongs	55/7 prem.
Tagkabs	25/7 prem.
Toerangie	76 prem.
Ulu Rantu	—
United Serdangs	125/
United Singapore	61
United Sumatras	13/
United Langkats	70/ ex rights
Para Rubber	112 per lb.

## RUBBER IN THE PHILIPPINES.

## ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS.

While every issue of British investors' and financial journals record the formation of new companies organized for the exploitation of the rubber-growing industry and tell of the fabulous rise in price of the stocks of such companies, and while the local interest in the price of rubber and rubber shares is almost equal to that in hemp, few people know of the wonderful success that a few of our local capitalists are having, right here in the Philippines, in growing this plant whose product the world demands so insistently that prices continue to rise in spite of the yearly increase in production.

Many have expressed the belief that Parubber would grow here and the bureau of agriculture has stated that climatic conditions and soil in some parts of the southern islands are suited to its cultivation but it remained for Mr. R. A. McGrath and Dr. E. B. Merchant, who had the courage to buck their judgment with money, to blaze the trail for this industry which bids fair to take an important place in our commerce.

Five years ago these gentlemen organized the San Rafael Agricultural Co. to purchase land and to raise rubber, coconuts and other products. A Spanish grant of 1000 hectares was secured near the town of Isabela, Basilan. Clearing was commenced at once and that had once been cultivated by the Spaniards and the first year's work resulted in the planting of a thousand and more Para rubber plants. This small beginning has been followed by a vigorous prosecution of the plan to make this one of the largest plantations of its kind.

In an interview with a *Cablenews* American representative Mr. McGrath stated:— "A new manager has recently been secured in Singapore, who has spent his life in the rubber plantations of the Dutch East Indies. It is his judgment that all the trees of 4 years or more growth can safely be tapped, but that it would be much better to let the strength go into the growth until the sixth year.

"Parties who have seen these trees and are familiar with the rubber business in Ceylon state that they have fully a year the advantage in size over those of that country.

"The soil of this property is red sand and gravel and is best suited to both Para rubber and coconuts.

"A river flows through the plantation, which can be tapped within its boundaries and enough fall secured to irrigate the whole cultivatable area.

"Basilan island is free from insect pests but the wild hogs and monkeys caused considerable damage to the young trees until proper fencing was put up.

"Authorities to the contrary, the Moro has been found to be satisfactory as a labourer. He has cleared the ground and done the planting at the same time, putting in rice and camotes on a plot assigned to him. Of the rice crop, one-half he keeps for himself and the balance goes for rent of his land. For all labour thereafter he is paid 50c. per day for himself and 25c. per day each for his wife and children when they work.

"A considerable quantity of corn has been raised between the trees every year and the company has installed a fully equipped corn mill the product of which brings in a tidy annual sum.

"Cassava has also been grown as an intermediate crop, of the stalks weighing from 50 to 100 pounds. This cassava runs from 30 to 35 per cent pure starch.

"All the buildings are modern in every respect. Running water and modern plumbing minimize the discomfort of living away from civilization. The manager's house is built on high ground overlooking the Straits of Basilan and the surrounding country. It is in many respects the finest building on the island.

"This property was held in one piece under a Spanish grant and we had every reason to believe that in due time a Torrens title would be granted. The land court, however, granted a Torrens title to only 1000 acres out of the 2000 or more. This 1000-acre piece has the distinction of having the first Torrens title granted in the Moro province. We expect that Torrens title will be secured for the balance in the near future.

"Today we have one thousand acres under hog and cattle proof fence enclosing seventeen thousand rubber trees and an equal number of coconut trees which, with other improvements, have cost sixty thousand pesos. The company was formed on a close corporation plan and is private property, as well as all of the profit, until the whole area is in a high state of cultivation."

## To-day's Advertisements.

## NOTICE.

WE have this day established our Hongkong Branch, with offices in the Hongkong Hotel Building, Des Voeux Road, and have admitted as a partner to this said Branch, Mr. DENIS EWART DONNELLY, under whose management the business will be conducted.

GARNER, QUELOH & CO.,  
Wholesale Wine Merchants  
Hongkong, 7th May, 1910.

## NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are GENERAL REPRESENTATIVES throughout the FAR EAST for the following firms:—

Ackerman-Laurance (Estbd. 1811) Champagne Shippers, St. Hilaire-St. Florent, France.  
James Buchanan & Co., Ltd. Scotch Whisky Distillers, London & Glasgow.  
Cunliffe, Dobson & Co. (Estbd. 1804) Claret Shippers, Bordeaux.  
Dennis, Mounie & Co. (Estbd. 1838) Cognac Shippers, Cognac.  
Edgell & Hutchinson, Wine Shippers, London.  
Foster & Sons, Ltd. (Estbd. 1819) Beer & Stout Bottlers, London.  
Hunt, Roope, Teague & Co. (Estbd. previous to 1755) Port Shippers, Oporto & London.  
Humphrey, Taylor & Co. (Estbd. 1779) Liqueur Distillers, London.  
Martini & Rossi, (Largest Vermouth Manufacturers in the World) Turin.  
Meux's Brewery Co., Ltd. (Estbd. 1764) Beer & Stout Brewers, London.  
Taqueray, Gordon & Co. (Estbd. 1769) Gin Distillers, London.

and beg to state that every article mentioned in their Pricelist is BOTTLED IN EUROPE by the Shippers.

GARNER, QUELOH & CO.,  
Wholesale Wine Merchants,  
Hongkong, 7th May, 1910.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamship

## "DEVANHA."

Captain Powell, will leave for SHANGHAI on THURSDAY, the 11th May, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
R. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1910.

## AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

## "KASAMA."

Captain Purcell, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 13th inst., at 2 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1910.

## Events Coming.

Monday, 9th May.  
Legislative and Executive Council meeting, 2.30 p.m.

Thursday, 12th May.  
Legislative Council meeting, 2.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 18th May.  
Licensing Board election, Supreme Court, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Saturday, 21st May.  
Star Ferry Co.'s annual meeting, 12.15 p.m.

## REDUCED PRICES FOR WHISKIES.

King Edward VII V.O. Liqueur (Gold Label)	\$25 per case.
King George IV V.O. Liqueur (Gold Label)	25 do
King Edward VII Special (White Label)	18 do
King George IV Special (White Label)	18 do
Perfection (D. & J. McCalum's)	18 do
Club Whisky, Special	16 do

NOTE.—Even the Cheapest of these Brands is Superior in Quality, Mellowness and Maturity to many So-called popular Whiskies. Connoisseurs are unanimous in their verdict regarding this.

## SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO., LD.,  
WINE MERCHANTS

12, Queen's Road, Central

Telephone 185.  
Hongkong, 4th May, 1910.

## Intimations.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

## Choice Australian

BEEF, LAMB, MUTTON, RABBITS and HARES.

ASAHI BEER SAPPORO BEER

TO BE OBTAINED FROM ALL WINE DEALERS

## NOTICE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and a possession of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of Hongkong Telegraph office or direct to 37, Hollywood Road, 2nd floor, Hongkong, 3rd January, 1910.

## "SOLIGNUM."

A PERFECT preservative stain for Wood, Stone, and Brickwork.

It protects against Decay, Fungus, Dry Rot, the Ravages of Insects and Vermin (especially the white ant) and the action of the weather.

"Solignum" really does what is claimed for it, as may be seen from the testimonials of the Governments of India, the Sudan, &c.

In Drums and Barrels of various colours.

Prospectus and all further information from

SIEMSEN & CO.,

(Machinery Dept.) Hongkong, Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1900.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 7







1990年12月

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.									
S.M.S. Cormoran ..... at Kowloon Dock.									
St. Enoch .....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
H.M.S. Moorhen .....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Shin On .....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Pelbo .....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Union .....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Likin .....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Bulyssa .....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Prometheus .....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Nippon Maru .....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11

TAKOO DOCKS.									
Siogan..... at Quarry Bay Docks.									
Fatehan .....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Cyclops .....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Shantung .....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Lionn .....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Mathilde .....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Chibill .....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Suvero .....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.									
May 6th, 1910, a.m.									
	Bar.	Th.	Hg.	Wind	Wv.				
Vladivostok	7 a.m.	29.95	47	99	—	0	f		
Nemuro	6 a.m.	30.01	—	—	—	0	—		
Hakodate	11	30.03	—	—	—	0	—		
Tokio	11	30.04	—	—	—	0	—		
Kochi	11	30.01	—	—	—	0	—		
Nagasaki	11	29.95	—	—	—	0	—		
Kagoshima	11	29.98	—	—	—	0	—		
Oshima	11	29.99	—	—	—	0	—		
Naha	11	29.99	—	—	—	0	—		
Ishigaki/Jima	11	29.99	—	—	—	0	—		
Boaia Is.	11	29.99	—	—	—	0	—		
Chefoo	6 a.m.	30.00	—	—	—	0	—		
Wei-hai-wei	6 a.m.	30.05	65	—	SE	2	b		
Hankow	5 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Kiukiang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Shanghai	9 a.m.	30.01	64	78	ESE	1	o		
Swatow	11	30.03	57	94	ESE	2	om		
Shanghai	11	30.03	57	100	E	2	f		
Shanghai	6 a.m.	29.96	69	85	E	2	b		
Tai-shan	5 a.m.	29.93	—	—	E	6	—		
Tai-shan	11	29.93	—	—	E	6	—		
Tai-shan	11	29.94	—	—	N	2	—		
Kobe	11	29.95	—	—	N	2	—		
Pescadore	11	29.94	—	—	NE	1	b		
Canton	9 a.m.	29.97	78	86	ESE	2	o		
Hongkong	10 a.m.	29.99	76	82	ESE	2	o		
Victoria Peak	11	29.99	77	—	E	4	c		
Gap Rock	11	29.94	—	—	E	4	c		
Macao	11	29.99	77	—	E	1	—		
Wuchow	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Holowah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Spahoon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pearson	8 a.m.	29.96	75	—	N	2	c		
Touran	11	29.98	83	—	NE	1	—		
C. St. James	11	29.98	83	—	NE	1	c		
Azard	6 a.m.	29.95	70	—	N	3	p		
Annie	10 a.m.	29.84	84	—	NW	3	o		
Legaspi	5 a.m.	29.73	77	—	NW	3	o		
Bacolod	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Itolo	11	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Jebo	11	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Labuan	11	29.94	84	—	—	—	—		

May 7th, 1910, a.m.									
Vladivostok	7 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.m.	29.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	11	29.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	11	29.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	11	29.93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	11	29.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	11	29.96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	11	29.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	11	29.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishigaki/Jima	11	29.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boaia Is.	11	29.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chefoo	6 a.m.	30.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wei-hai-wei	6 a.m.	30.07	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	5 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	9 a.m.	29.88	67	80	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	11	29.87	63	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	11	29.91	60	95	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	6 a.m.	29.89	71	90	—	—	—	—	—

NAME.	CLASS.	TONS.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	LAST REPORTED AT.
Barrett	despatch-vessel	750	4	3,000	Commander A. Lowndes	Hongkong
Barras	cruiser, 1st class	4,500	10	7,000	Captain R. B. Kiddle	Hongkong
Bellard	cruiser, 1st class	9,500	14	12,000	Captain Fitzkerbert	Hongkong
Bombale	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lt.-Comdr B. G. Washington	Shanghai
Chomart	river gunboat	715	6	900	Lieut.-Commander E. H. Donovan	Hongkong
Adams	sloop	1,375	6	1,400	Commander H. L. P. Heard	Shanghai
Herub	water tank and tug	390	—	300	Master S. West	Hongkong
Ho	sloop	1,070	6	1,400	Commander C. T. Borrett	Shanghai
Home	torpedo boat destroyer	104	4	5,700	Lieut.-Commander Lloyd-Trotter	Shanghai
Horn	cruiser, 1st class	4,160	10	7,000	Captain John Nicholas	Shanghai
Andy	torpedo boat destroyer	175	6	4,000	Lieut.-Commander B. J. Gwy, V.C.	Hongkong
Art	torpedo boat destroyer	175	6	4,000	Lieut.-Commander H. S. Morris	Hongkong
Ans	torpedo boat destroyer	180	6	5,900	Lieut.-Commander G. O. Heathcote	Hongkong
Ant	cruiser, 1st class	9,500	14	21,000	Captain S. Farquhar	Hongkong
Ag Alfred	cruiser, 1st class	14,100	18	35,000	Captain Clifton Biker	as route England
Anna	river gunboat	610	4	1,300	Lieut.-Commander T. J. S. Lyne	Yangtze
Arle	surveying ship	1,070	6	1,400	Captain Geo. C. Laarmann	Hongkong
Antioch	armoured cruiser 1st class	14,600	14	27,000	Captain L. E. Power, M.V.O.	Hongkong
Commonth	cruiser, 1st class	9,600	14	21,000	Captain L. E. Power, M.V.O.	Hongkong
Corchen	river gunboat	180	4	800	Lieut.-Commander G. P. Leith	West River
Crithgale	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander C. H. Woodward	Yangtze
Croft	torpedo boat destroyer	150	6	6,300	Commander M. Stevenson	Hongkong
Croft	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander J. White	West River
Croft	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander K. J. Southby	West River
Croft	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander J. M. Zarke	Yangtze
Croft	torpedo boat destroyer	250	6	6,500	Gunner W. Barlow	Hongkong
Croft	receiving ship	4,650	6	—	Commander H. Lyon	Hongkong
Croft	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut.-Commander H. R. Godfrey	Yangtze
Croft	river gunboat	750	6	900	Lieut.-Commander H. T. Ashby	Yangtze
Croft	torpedo boat destroyer	155	6	6,100	Lieut. Oranarator G. B. Parfitt	Hongkong
Croft	surveying ship	1,000	6	450	Lieut.-Commander R. L. Hancock	Hongkong
Croft	torpedo boat destroyer	160	6	1,900	Lieut.-Commander C. E. Tennant	Yangtze
Croft	river gunboat	195	2	800	Lieut.-Commander B. E. Brooke	Yangtze
Croft	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut. Cmdr. M. H. Wilding	Yangtze
Croft	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut.-Commander G. F. A. Maloch	Yangtze



## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. H. S. KADOORIN &amp; Co. Corrected to upon later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$4,028,068	\$2.5/- for half year ending 31.12.09 @ ex 1/91 = \$15.11	4 %	\$950 sellers London 49.10/
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	7	7	\$4,000 \$4,000	\$30,552	\$2 (London 1/6) for 1909	...	\$76 buyers
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	none	\$10 for 1908	6 %	175 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	15	\$1,225,000 \$1,225,000 \$1,225,000	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	...	Tls. 115 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$187,984	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1909	6 %	\$840 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$707,637	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 %	\$200
<b>FIRE INSURANCE.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	23,000	\$190	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$4,8406	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 %	\$113 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$426,218	\$27 for 1908	8 %	\$342 buyers
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$157,743 \$157,743 \$157,743	Dr. \$3,717	5 % for 1906	...	\$84 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$230,000 \$230,000 \$230,000	none	\$4 for year ending 30.6.1908	...	\$33 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Amoy Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$107,500 \$107,500 \$107,500	\$20,566	Final of \$12 for account 1910	8 %	\$30 s. & sa.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	45	45	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/10 = \$3.454	...	\$70 buyers
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000	45	45	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$13,755	3rd in. of 2/- per sh. (coup. No. 12) making in all 4/- for '08 & interim of 1/- for ac. '09	5 %	94/- sales
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	1	1	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$92,994	\$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909	4 %	\$26 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$8,121	\$2.50 for year ending 10.4.1909	31 %	\$144 sellers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$520,000 \$520,000 \$520,000	Dr. \$7,090	\$10 per share for 1909	51 %	\$178 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	Dr. \$115,801	\$3 for 1897	...	\$28
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	Tls. 6.02	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09	...	Tls. 900 buyers
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	1	1	\$215,000 \$215,000 \$215,000	\$1,435	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	9 %	Tls. 18 sales
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	none	First year	...	Pa. 10 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	1	1	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$1,435	\$4 per share 13th dividend	...	\$84 sellers
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>								
Fenwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$25,275 \$25,275 \$25,275	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	\$550,000 \$550,000 \$550,000	\$26,847	\$24 for 1909	41 %	\$57 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$13,785	Interim of \$14 for account 1909	...	160 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	Tls. 0.26	Interim of Tls. 24 for 1910	64 %	Tls. 76 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	Tls. 0.22	Final of Tls. 4 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 121 buyers
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$15,000 \$15,000 \$15,000	Tls. 4.314	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	51 %	Tls. 182 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$15,000 \$15,000 \$15,000	\$24,011	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	...	\$16 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,217	\$2.60 on old shares and 1.30 on new shares	2 %	\$107 sales
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$100	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$27.0	Interim of 3/- for account 1909	64 %	\$84
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$5,471	45 cents for 1909	6 %	\$84 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$2.0	\$24 for 1909	84 %	\$30 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$15,000 \$15,000 \$15,000	Tls. 63,060	Final of 6 % bonus Tls. 1 for 1909	64 %	Tls. 111
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	none	Final of 11.8/- for account 1909	84 %	\$40 s. and sa.
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	10.001	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	84 %	Tls. 1357 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$1	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	11.554	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	8 %	\$64 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 8.372	Tls. 74 for year ending 30.9.09	12 %	Tls. 62
Laou-kun-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 4.710	Tls. 6 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 75
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 50	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 31.172	Tls. 25 for 1909	10 %	Tls. 350 ex div.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500	\$1.1	15 % per share for 1908	...	\$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500	\$1.1	60 cents for 1909	1 %	\$11 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500	\$1.1	10 cents for year ended 31.2.06	...	\$2 sellers
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500	\$1.1	80 cents for 1909	94 %	\$84 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500	\$1.1	\$1.10 for year ending 31.7.09	64 %	\$10 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$71	\$6	\$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500	\$1.89	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	10 %	\$74 sales
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500	\$4,390	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	64 %	\$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500	\$670	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents	0 %	\$20 ex div. sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500	\$7,616	Final of \$8 for 1909	10 %	\$160 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500	\$9,176	Final of \$1 making in all \$4 for 1910	84 %	\$24
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500	Tls. 316.582	4th in. of Tls. 124 for 1909	6 %	Tls. 7,450 s.
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouwen plantagen in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	\$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500	\$5.204	80 cents on fully paid share 4518 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	5 %	\$15 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500	\$8,640	None	5 %	\$11 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500	\$8,640	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	44 %	Tls. 300 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500	\$8,640	None	40 %	\$25 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	\$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500	Dr. \$31,006	40 cents for year ending 31.5.09	8 %	\$5 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500	none	60 cents for year ending 31.12.09	6 %	\$9 sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500	none	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	5 %	\$12 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500	\$342	Final of 30 cents for 1908	64 %	\$64 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500	\$2,613	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	\$3 sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500	\$782			
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500				

## Intimations

## COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL ₱3,000,000.



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

## SPECIAL BRANDS:

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RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

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49.

## MOHIDEEN &amp; CO.

FINEST ASSORTED COLLECTION OF

CEYLON JEWELLERY

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of all kinds in stock.

Gold Guaranteed.

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HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1910.

KWONG FUNG YUEN,  
HEAD OFFICE—No. 85, Des Voeux Road West  
TIMBER YARDS—Kowloon Town.

TIMBER MERCHANTS,

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GENERAL CONTRACTORS

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HAVE always on hand large stock of  
American Fir, Douglas Fir, Oregon  
Pine, Teak, Yucca, Hardwoods, Oregon Spar,  
Chinese Spar, Chinese Pine of all descriptions.  
Inspection invited to the Yards.

Best Terms  
Quick delivery  
LEUNG TAI,  
Managing Director,  
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TRY THE

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Cost \$185 Little, Last Long. Will

Always Give Satisfaction.

PHONE No. 482 and the machine

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Repair to any Make of

TYPEWRITERS,

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DEPOT

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# The Hongkong Telegraph.

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEWSERIES No. 8186.

第八十月三年二統宣

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### CONTENTS.

#### Births, Marriages and Deaths.

**Leading Articles:—**  
"Dum Spiro Spero."  
The Opposition.  
The Old Game.  
Spy-Nervousness.  
Awakening.  
The Sport of the Daring.  
A Japanese Puritan.  
The Observatory.  
Vinegar and Honey.

**Telegrams:—**  
Shanghai Races.  
Meetings:—  
Lane Crawford and Co., Ltd.  
The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.  
Legislative Council.

**Legal Intelligence:—**  
A Fir-Twig Dispute.  
Bill of Exchange Dishonoured.

**Police:—**  
The Espionage Case.  
Sampansman Stabbed by European Seaman.  
Application for Extradition.  
Alleged False Imprisonment.

**Correspondence:—**  
Middleton Schoolboys.  
A Public Nuisance.

**Miscellaneous Articles and Reports:—**  
Sir H. M. J. Mody.  
The Governor's Departure.  
The La e Mr. A. W. Brebner.  
The Incorporated Law Society of Hongkong.  
Clothing in Hongkong.  
Notes by the Way.  
Canton Day by Day.  
The Changsha Riots.  
A Charter-party Dispute.  
Shanghai Volunteer.  
Bank Manager Unquestioned.  
Benevolence.  
Royal Square.  
Collision in the Harbour.  
Rear-Admiral Coix de Castles.  
Hongkong Association Football League.  
Kowloon Cricket Club.  
Wanted Government School.  
Kowloon Property Sale.  
Rubbish Gold Mines.  
Hongkong Cricket Club.  
Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.  
Boy Eaten by Wild Dogs.  
Opium Production.  
Loss of the s.s. *Kirkfield*.  
S.S. *Sunrise* Rough Passage.  
Boy Scout for Hongkong.  
Shanghai Races.  
Hongkong Bull Lighter.  
Hongkong's River.  
Captain F. W. Lyons.  
In Shanghai.  
Rubbish Meetings.  
Cricket League Table.  
The Butler Wright Case.  
Manila Cattle Trade.  
Death of an old Resident.  
Far Eastern Affairs.  
Gale at Wuchow.  
S.S. *Nippon Maru* in a Gale.  
Extraordinary D. sense in Osaka Fu.  
The China Association.  
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
Kagayuki-wai.  
Rival Pacific liners.  
The Price of Opium.  
United Singapore Rubber Company.  
Typhoon Warning.  
Rubber Finance.  
S.S. *Al Maru* Affair.  
Hongkong Observatory.  
Kuala Selangor Rubber.  
Elephantine or Heawood.  
Freeholds in Java.  
S.S. *Kuoyang*.  
German Mail on Fire.  
United Lankans' Lamentations.  
Water Return.  
Education in Hongkong.  
Golden Hope Estate.  
Execution at Tongkah.

**Commercial:—**  
Weekly Share Report.  
Yarn Market.  
Freight Market.  
Bullion.  
Exchange.

**Local and General.**

#### THE OPPOSITION.

(2nd May.)

"People ought not to shout 'God save the King'."

"I said a French Countess, who in spite of her noblesse favoured the Revolution and cherished radical ideas. The mob, however, outside her carriage which had got jammed in a crush, not hearing the opening words of her sentence and only catching the final 'Vive le roi,' expressed their disapproval of that sentiment and of the radical Countess by taking her out of her carriage and spiking her very lamentably. There were not wanting many of the more frivolous minded among the nobles who on hearing of the incident smiled wickedly at the mishap to one who had always been in opposition—always 'agin the Government.' We are lost in astonishment sometimes at the spectacle of sheer cantankerous opposition for opposition's sake without apparent cause or reason. Frequently such opposition springs from mere inimitableness, as, for instance, when a few soft-hearted and soft-brained philanthropists actuated by a genuine if on this occasion mistaken sentiment were followed by a crowd of silly 'stop the war' shouters during the South African conflict. And very often, as we have said, there are people found who take the opposite view from that held by the majority out of what must really be hopeless contradictions, or 'cussedness.' They almost always aver that they have good grounds for their attitude, or pose, but when urged to express them they either rave incoherently in abuse of the accumulated sum of human reason and experience, or pour out the most ridiculous, and sometimes regrettable nonsense. This nonsense ceases to be merely contemptible, and becomes a cause of concern when it is plausible, appeals to human passion or interest, and when, on being thought out, it is discovered to be mischievous. Every department of intelligent activity, divine and human, has been or is being attacked, and will continue to be to the end of time, we fear, or at any rate until the reign of pure reason shall have driven folly from this world of men. A philosopher might at length cease to feel surprised at hearing the purest of faiths and the most ennobling of the springs of human action, exposed to vilification and derision, but yet be unable to conceal his amazement at an attack on the object and purposes and ultimate uses of the Hongkong University. We cannot help exclaiming 'Why, what in the world can the most inveterate growler give us here?' Be it noted, moreover, that the said growler is or was a pro-Boer, a Home-Ruler, an anti-vaccinationist, a vegetarian, and very probably a Christian scientist in disguise as well. He will begin by declaiming against the utter uselessness of the University, and the needlessness of its expense. He will proceed, when you have shown him his error in this, to declare that no Chinese, or hardly any, will ever avail themselves of the advantages of the University. When you have again routed him he will shift his ground, unmask new batteries and begin a new battle. We claim that the University will have an extraordinary influence over the rising generation of teachers of China, and that the effect of the tremendous impulse forward which it will give is certain to be so great that we dare only affirm, without venturing to calculate, the extent of its vastness. We also claim that this impulse is wholly for good. We are earnestly convinced that improved civilization in China, with increased regard to sanitary laws, increased material wealth and prosperity, with the concomitant inevitable increase in altruism and humanitarianism, can only be good for all the world. At this the opposition gashees its teeth, waves its fists and calls for reinforcements. 'Why,' it howls, 'do you want to give increased health, which means life, and increased prosperity, which means power, to tens of millions of Chinese? Armed with the knowledge you are giving them they will devour Europe altogether. If your alleged altruism and humanitarianism is indeed a characteristic of any Asiatic, especially the Chinese, and if these noble sentiments restrain him from annihilating us by brute force and cold-blooded butchery, there remains the awful economic strife in which we more luxurious peoples of the West must inevitably fall under the irresistible pressure of countless billions whose wants are reduced to a minimum and whose standard of comfort is calculated on that minimum. With their immense resources, agricultural and mineral, and their cheap labour we shall have to reduce our standard downward to the level of theirs, until our boasted superiority becomes a derision and our civilization, a shame-laden memory of a fading past.' We are tired of this sad individual and of his like, and shall cheerfully on with our duty to our neighbours, knowing full well that we have no more to fear from Asiatic competition than from competition amongst ourselves. Natural laws and natural forces have all worked together to produce what we call our civilization. We not only admit, we even assert its imperfection. But our own strenuous efforts, not to be stayed by the gloomy opposition of the timid, the selfish, or the merely idiotic, combining with the ever-advancing forces within and without us, will, we are confident, result in a truer and more universal civilization, where Chinese and Caucasian, East and West, and every race of men shall bear due part in the great work of peace.

#### THE OLD GAME.

(3rd May.)

When the Yunnan correspondent of the North China Daily News remarked that 'he saw opium growing freely at Hweilichow his utterance was at least as entitled to courtesy and credence as that of any other traveller

#### THE SPOT OF THE DARING.

(4th May.)

We can congratulate our French friends and neighbours on a new success in a field which Englishmen once thought their own. We have been taught by our own kin how to 'back up' and have taken defeat and instruction from Colonials and Americans. We have learnt modesty too, and do not grudge to plucky little Belgium her well-earned victory in rowing. Still, we thought that in all kinds of sport, even in motor racing, we were yet without rivals on the whole. Even in Arctic exploration, which is perhaps a 'sport' on the grandest scale hitherto known to man, our Sir Ernest Shackleton may well grip hands with the gallant and indefatigable Peary, or the only just less fortunate but equally splendid Duke of the Abruzzi. But now we have to give the palm of victory in the newest, youngest and most wonderful of all sports to a Frenchman. After some marvellous flights in France M. Paulhan went over to England last month, and achieved the winning of the great prize of £10,000 offered by the *Daily Mail* to the first man who flew from London to Manchester, a distance of one hundred and eighty-seven miles. A condition was that the aeroplane might only alight twice on the way. M. Paulhan appears to have only alighted once, at Lichfield, and it would seem that he was forced to do so by darkness, as it was after 8 p.m. The remaining sixty miles would take him less than two hours. He started very early in the morning, reminding us of M. Blériot's early start from near Calais on his successful flight across the Channel to Dover. M. Paulhan arrived at Manchester at 5.30 a.m. This achievement at once gives him a place for ever on the roll of names of great pioneers. With the brothers Wright and Blériot the name Paulhan will probably never be forgotten, any more than that of James Watt or Stephenson, or Robert Fulton. We are especially glad that a Frenchman has performed this great feat, because the French have exerted themselves extraordinarily in the study, construction and management of airships heavier than the air, and more than one martyr of French blood has given his life in the cause of aviation. Honour is due to these gallant Frenchmen; and their success is as well deserved as it is welcomed and applauded by every sportsman and every Englishman.

#### AWAKENING.

(4th May.)

We who have before now deprecated the use of this word when speaking of the great Empire whose interests so vitally affect those, not only of Hongkong, but of many other lands beyond the sea, now find ourselves moved not perhaps by the spirit of prophecy, but by the force of visible facts to recognize that the giant is really moving. Not the unfulfilled promises of the past and present, not the decades of disappointment and failure so weigh on our minds as to blind them to many really hopeful signs. We refrain purposely from prophecy; we dare not even attempt fully to explain the phenomena now apparent. We note them, tentatively suggest their possible meaning, and await developments. One of the most gratifying corroborations of the opinions we have formed after long experience and study is the now undisputed fact that the influence of Hongkong has been mighty in educating our neighbours of the mainland. Our Chinese fellow-residents have in large numbers acquired a sound knowledge of our history and institutions, and have become so accustomed to our ways of thought that they have more or less adopted them, and perhaps in some cases assimilated them. That they are doing this without losing their own soundness of mind, but what Chinese mind itself does not seem to the European a mass of paradox? There are now in the world, numbers, increasing numbers, of men like Mr. Lo Yuk-shan, who has made a remarkably speech to

#### SPY-NERVOUSNESS.

The intelligence departments of the War Office and Admiralty of every nation are naturally constantly watching their neighbours and endeavouring to discover their secrets. The agents of these departments, when described as military or naval attachés at Embassies or Legations are treated with courtesy by the Governments to which they are accredited, are permitted to accompany the manoeuvres of their forces, in time of peace and share as spectators their interests and their hazards in time of war. That these privileges do not include liberty to inspect

#### THE SPOT OF THE DARING.

(4th May.)

We can congratulate our French friends and neighbours on a new success in a field which Englishmen once thought their own. We have been taught by our own kin how to 'back up' and have taken defeat and instruction from Colonials and Americans. We have learnt modesty too, and do not grudge to plucky little Belgium her well-earned victory in rowing. Still, we thought that in all kinds of sport, even in motor racing, we were yet without rivals on the whole. Even in Arctic exploration, which is perhaps a 'sport' on the grandest scale hitherto known to man, our Sir Ernest Shackleton may well grip hands with the gallant and indefatigable Peary, or the only just less fortunate but equally splendid Duke of the Abruzzi. But now we have to give the palm of victory in the newest, youngest and most wonderful of all sports to a Frenchman. After some marvellous flights in France M. Paulhan went over to England last month, and achieved the winning of the great prize of £10,000 offered by the *Daily Mail* to the first man who flew from London to Manchester, a distance of one hundred and eighty-seven miles. A condition was that the aeroplane might only alight twice on the way. M. Paulhan appears to have only alighted once, at Lichfield, and it would seem that he was forced to do so by darkness, as it was after 8 p.m. The remaining sixty miles would take him less than two hours. He started very early in the morning, reminding us of M. Blériot's early start from near Calais on his successful flight across the Channel to Dover. M. Paulhan arrived at Manchester at 5.30 a.m. This achievement at once gives him a place for ever on the roll of names of great pioneers. With the brothers Wright and Blériot the name Paulhan will probably never be forgotten, any more than that of James Watt or Stephenson, or Robert Fulton. We are especially glad that a Frenchman has performed this great feat, because the French have exerted themselves extraordinarily in the study, construction and management of airships heavier than the air, and more than one martyr of French blood has given his life in the cause of aviation. Honour is due to these gallant Frenchmen; and their success is as well deserved as it is welcomed and applauded by every sportsman and every Englishman.

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QUESTIONS AT THE LEGISLATIVE  
COUNCIL.

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will prove an excellent guide for women of all ages for the improvement of their health. As it discusses the many obstacles that have prevented women from following the "natural" way, the steps are given in such a clear, convincing way that women should be able to perform a few well-chosen exercises daily and should pay more attention to the care of their health. The system advocated not only gives mobility to the body, but it will also assist the general case, and thus help in the production of excellent health. It contains 15 well-placed photographic illustrations on various chapters on the importance of breathing, reducing weight, increasing circulation, etc., and gives simple exercises for strengthening the muscles, osteoporosis, and for relieving the most common aches and pains. This important part is women's sphere, and we wish to draw our lady readers' attention to it. The excellent material, the following of the system, to which is productive of improved health, is a beautiful physique and carriage.







## Sir Hormusjee Mody.

PRESENTATION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

GOVERNOR EULOGIZES HIS MUNIFICENCE.

At the farewell reception by His Excellency the Governor at Government House last night a ceremony of more than ordinary interest took place, in which His Excellency's new knight-errand, the central figure, was the occasion of the presentation of the Letters Patent conferring the coveted honor upon Sir Hormusjee Mody. There was no previous announcement of the ceremony and arrangements were completed as to as spring an agreeable surprise upon the large assemblage present at the Governor's "At Home" last night. The gathering included the leading representatives of the Navy and the Army, and the European and Chinese communities, among whom was a large number of ladies.

Informally, Capt. P. H. M. Taylor, A.D.C., made known to the assembly that the Governor was to present Sir Hormusjee Mody the Letters Patent conferring the coveted honor upon Sir Hormusjee Mody. The Governor's private secretary, Capt. G. E. Garrett, R.A., carried the box containing the Letters Patent and the Seal.

When all had gathered in the room, Sir Frederick Lugard said that he had been commanded by His Majesty the King to deliver to Sir Hormusjee Mody the Letters Patent conferring the coveted honor upon Sir Hormusjee Mody, which he had the pleasure to do on that occasion. His Excellency referred to eulogistic terms to Sir Hormusjee's numerous acts of munificence in the Colony and he hoped that Sir Hormusjee might live long to enjoy the honor conferred upon him by His Majesty.

Sir Frederick read the Letters Patent, which were in the following terms:—

"Edward the Seventh by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting: Know Ye that We of our especial grace certain knowledge and mere motion have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto Our trusty and well-beloved Hormusjee Mody Esquire of Hongkong the degree title honor and dignity of a Knight Bachelor together with all rights precedences privileges and advantages to the same degree title honor and dignity belonging or appertaining. In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made patent. Witness Ourself at Westminster the sixteenth day of March in the tenth year of Our reign." (Loud applause.)

His Excellency then handed to Sir Hormusjee the red morocco-lined case, with the Letters Patent and the Royal Seal.

Sir Hormusjee, receiving the precious document, bowed his acknowledgments, and the ceremony concluded.

The new Knight was subsequently the recipient of hearty congratulations from the large number of ladies and gentlemen present who shook hands with Sir Hormusjee for the honor he had just received.

## THE LATE MR. A. W. DRABNER.

## A CHARACTER SKETCH.

How happy is the born or taught  
That serveth not another's will;  
Whose sunset is his day well thought  
And simple truth his utmost skill.

—Sir Henry Wotton.

It has been sung by the Great Poet that it is character that makes the man. If any guide were needed to distinguish the character of the departed one, it will be found in the four lines above quoted, written by a great man whose beautiful thought must surely have been inspired by a noble sentiment. Such, in brief, was the character of the man who has just been called into a better and a brighter world.

It is one of the inexorable laws which govern human nature that when a fellow creature is dead, all the harsh thoughts harbored in the bosom of even his enemies disappear and in their place spring up charitable sentiments which one would not dream of in the life-time of the departed one. One lives to forget all the dead man's faults and only remember the many or few virtues he possessed. Perhaps this has been purposely designed by Dame Nature as a proof of the Love which exists everywhere in the world and for which the Universe was created. But in the case of the one who the other day passed into the great beyond it can truthfully be affirmed that had his faults been placed on one side of a scale and his virtues on the other, the latter would have far exceeded the former.

We all know the charm and power of personality but in trying to depict the character of a dead person, his faculties and his abilities, in whatever direction they tended, should receive first consideration. Deceased was a man who was endowed by Nature with a remarkable brain and by virtue of his brief but ripe experience of the world he was a profound student of human nature and had a thorough knowledge of almost everything and everybody which was truly inspiring. He moved like a bright star among the men in the honorable profession to which he belonged and to which he had devoted his life's work. His life's ambition was to fight for justice in his weak brother's cause. In the happiness of others, he found his own happiness. Such was always his philosophy and he remained true to it till the last.

We have been told by one of the greatest men that ever lived that "personality is everything in art and poetry." The departed one had a personality all his own. He was a man who, without an attempt to appear sarcastic, overflowed with the milk of human kindness. He had many a time used his pen to obtain a little happiness for those whose journey through life took them over hard ways and thought he was only doing his duty. At times his mind rose superior to life's petty cares and worries. He always lived up to the noble precept that "man was but little better than the beasts below him," and like the revered old gentleman who said "This Described Village," it can truly be said of him "A friend he was to all the country dear." He had often a good word for those whom he knew but seldom an unkind one. He loved the company of his fellows, and was in turn loved by them. May his soul rest in peace!

Mr. and Mrs. George Miller left Shanghai on 24th April for Yokohama, where Mr. Miller takes charge of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. The departure of Mr. and Mrs. Miller will be regretted by many in the Settlement, while not least of all, business circles will miss the shrewdness and ability of Mr. Miller. Their places in the Chartered Bank building have been taken by Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Dowling, who to the community during the last few weeks has already had opportunity of extending a hearty welcome.

## THE GOVERNOR'S DEPARTURE.

"AT HOME" AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

30th ult.

His Excellency the Governor was "At Home" at Government House last night on the eve of his departure for England at daybreak to-day. The leading residents of the Colony, representing all sections of the British and foreign communities, attended the reception to wish Sir Frederick Lugard a happy reunion with Lady Lugard at home, and a safe return to Hongkong next autumn. Previous to the reception an official dinner was given at which the following were present:—Admiral, Mrs. and Miss Lyon, Sir Henry and Lady May, Mr. Hazland, Mr. Ross Davies, Bishop, Victoria, Colonel St. John, Bishop Proulx, Mr. and Mrs. Slade, Mr. J. M. Thomson, Mr. Chatham, Dr. and Mrs. Alkison, Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Badesley, Dr. Ho Kai, Mr. Wei Yau, Mr. Murray Stewart, Mr. Osborne, and Mr. Clementi.

Just before dinner was over, the lights gave out and the large stream of visitors who waited to arrive shortly after nine o'clock, accepted under the main portico in darkness, excepting for the lights of the situation in the evening, the humor of the situation was employed and the remark was overheard that, figuratively speaking, it typified the Colony's condition after the departure of the Governor.

His Excellency received the very large number of guests in the ball and after the usual exchange of greetings, little groups formed on the lawn on the northern slope of the grounds. The band of the Buffs contributed delightful music throughout the evening. During a short interval the party adjourned to the ball-room where the presentation of the Letters Patent to Sir Hormusjee Mody took place.

The guests retired before midnight.

Later Sir Frederick Lugard, with whom was Capt. Simson, private secretary, embarked on board H.M.S. *Monarch* which left at 6:45 o'clock this morning for Shanghai and Japan.

We understand that the Japanese community in Hongkong have expressed their sympathy in Japan, by wire, of Sir Frederick's advent to the Land of the Chrysanthemums, and that a fitting reception is being arranged to welcome His Excellency in Japan.

SIR FRANCIS MAY ADMINISTERS THE GOVERNMENT.

A meeting of the Executive Council was held this morning when Sir Francis May took the oath of office as officer administering the Government. Sir Francis's appointment was gazetted in the following terms:—

It is hereby notified that, His Excellency Sir Frederick John Denzil Lugard, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, having left the Colony, the prescribed Oaths of Office were this day administered by His Honour the Chief Justice in the presence of the Executive Council to the Honorable Sir Francis Henry May, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and that Sir Francis Henry May thereupon assumed the Administration of the Government in virtue of His Majesty's Commission given at the Court at St. James's on the fourteenth day of October, 1909.

Consequent on Sir Henry's acting as the *locum tenens* of the Governor, the following appointments have also been gazetted:—

Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer, to be Colonial Secretary, with effect from this date.

Mr. McIlvaine Messer, Postmaster General, to act as Colonial Treasurer, in addition to his other duties.

Mr. Cecil Clementi to be his Private Secretary, in addition to his other duties.

Capt. G. E. Garrett, Royal Garrison Artillery, to be his aide-de-camp, with effect from the 5th May, 1910, and Capt. G. G. Wood, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, to be honorary aide-de-camp, with effect from this date.

We understand that Sir Francis and Lady May will take up their residence at "Mountain Lodge," The Peak.

## THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY OF HONGKONG.

ANNUAL MEETING.

30th ult.

The annual meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the library of the Supreme Court. After the Secretary had read the notice convening the meeting the President of the Society, Mr. H. L. Denny, G.C., read the report of the Committee. The report for the year ending 31st December, 1909, was as follows:—

"During the past twelve months the Law Society has had a busy time and the Committee have met many times. The balance sheet and accounts are before you and up to the 31st December, 1909, a credit balance of \$431.61 is shown which is in every way satisfactory. The expenditure is small, but we must not forget that a time may come shortly when we shall have to employ a clerk to do the clerical work of the Society, which has grown considerably within the last 18 months. You will better be able to understand the amount of work to be done when you know that your Committee have had before them and gone into roughly the following matters:—

(1) The New Trade Marks Bill (4) The Amendment of the Patent Ordinance (5) The Limited Partnership Bill (4) A Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure (5) The question of taxation of costs (6) The question of filing of Documents during the vacation, and have revised the whole of the Bankruptcy Scale of Costs, and numerous other smaller matters have been dealt with."

During the year 5 members have left the Colony, and 2 members have gone on leave, whereas 4 members are joining, or have returned to the Colony, so our membership will be 33. Upon Mr. John Hastings leaving the Colony Mr. George Hastings was elected on the Committee in his place, and will remain so long in office as Mr. John Hastings would have done had he remained here. Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Looker retire by rotation from the Committee, but, being eligible, offer themselves again for election. There are two new members to be elected in Mr. Christopher Wainman of the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings and Mr. B. Hind of the firm of Messrs. Brutton and Hett.

It was proposed by Mr. Denny and seconded by Mr. Wilkinson that the report and accounts be adopted which was carried unanimously.

The following Solicitors were elected Members of the Society:—

Messrs. Christopher Wilson and W. B. Hind, and Messrs. C. D. Wilkinson and H. W. Looker, the retiring Members of the Committee were both re-elected. Mr. Bowley proposed a vote of thanks to the Committee and to the Hon. Secretary for their work during the year which has been somewhat arduous. Mr. Ho was seconded.

The Committee consists of Messrs. H. L. Denny, Sec. (President), C. D. Wilkinson (Vice-President), H. J. Gode, W. L. Lyster, J. Scott Harston, G. Hastings and P. M. Hodgson (Secretary).

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

30th ult.

The twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., was held at the company's offices, at noon, to-day, for the purpose of presenting the report of the directors, together with a statement of accounts to 28th February, 1910, and electing of directors and auditors. Mr. J. W. C. Bonar (chairman of directors) presided. There were also present:—Sir Hormusjee Mody, Messrs. G. H. Medhurst (directors), Dr. J. W. Noble, A. H. M. da Silva, L. E. Oorio, R. R. Roberts, O. Baptista, J. McCubbin, E. W. Terry, C. G. Mackie, P. C. Potts, G. J. B. Sayer, J. W. Auld, F. Graham, Leung Yau-po and W. H. Wickham (manager).

The Manager having read the notice of the meeting,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some days, I propose with your permission, to take them as read. Your directors have pleasure in submitting the accounts, showing, as they do, the results of the most successful year's working during the company's existence. The balance at credit of working account amounts to \$169,595.48 as compared with \$151,381.19, the balance resulting from the previous year's working. This increase can only be considered satisfactory to all concerned. It has been obtained both by increased economy, and by the fact that the cost of the Diesel Plant installed in 1905 and what is more satisfactory, by an increased output of electricity, notwithstanding the falling off in many of our consumers' accounts, due to the introduction of the more efficient metallic filament lamp. The fall of revenue, due to wider extended use of the more efficient lamp, is likely to continue, especially as the price of these lamps becomes reduced, but we hope, that as in the past, the net result, will be that our output will continue to be increased by fresh consumers attracted by the efficiency and economy of electric lighting. The sum standing at the credit of profit and loss account amounts to \$72,790.96. After deducting directors' fees (\$3,000) the sum of \$71,790.96 remains available for appropriation, which your directors propose to deal with as follows:—To pay a dividend of 12 per cent, say \$1.20 per share on 60,000 shares, \$72,000.00; to pay a bonus of 1 per cent, say 10 cents per share on 60,000 shares, 16,000.00; to write off a c for depreciation, \$72,000.00; to write off a c for depreciation, \$5,000.00; to write off a c for depreciation, \$477.00; to pay a bonus to the staff, \$4,150.00; and carry forward to next account, \$1,798.16; making a total of \$1,798.16. This proposal will result in the credit of profit and loss account at the end of the year being \$71,790.96. 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## THE ESPIONAGE CASE.

DEFENDANT SENTENCED TO SIX WEEKS' HARD LABOUR.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate, in the Police Court this afternoon, the case was continued in which Hockel Nassu, an artist residing at the 301 Row Hotel, was charged with trespassing at Lyemue and drawing sketches of the fortifications at Lyemue. Inspector Collett prosecuted while prisoner was unrepresented.

The charge of disorderly behaviour was taken first. Inspector Collett stated that at 7.45 a.m. on the 15th of April, defendant was brought to the charge-room of the Shau-ki-wai Police Station. He came to the desk in charge of P.C. 79 and asked for some water. As soon as it was brought to him by a woman, he threw it in his face. Some of the water fell on the desk, some on the wall and some on the floor. Witness charged the man with disorderly behaviour.

Defendant stated that at the time he was offered the water he was handcuffed and the water accidentally dropped from his hand. He had intended to throw the water.

Inspector Collett in answer to his Worship said that at the time the water was given to the defendant he was not handcuffed. He did not admit that the water was thrown by accident.

A fine of \$5 or six days was imposed.

The main charges were then mentioned.

Master Gunter E. Brown, of the R.G.A., stated that at about 11.30 in the afternoon of Tuesday last, he saw the defendant on the grounds of the Lyemue Barracks. He found the defendant under two guns and suspected him of being an artist in some unlawful capacity. He saw him at eleven o'clock and his suspicions were confirmed by defendant looking at him in a suspicious manner and the fact that he was dressed in a Chinese long-sleeved shirt.

He sent two men after him and the latter was arrested. On his person was found a sketch-book. The sketches in it were recognised as scenery round about Lyemue. These sketches could have been taken somewhere in the vicinity of the pathway leading to the barracks. He gave him in charge of a policeman, whom he informed that defendant had been trying to draw sketches of the fortifications. At the time he was arrested, he found a sketch-book in the pocket of the defendant. He asked the defendant to give him the book, and on witness doing so, defendant wrote some Chinese characters. He took the book again from defendant's hands but returned it back to him, as he could see that defendant wished to have the book back for some reason or other. Defendant made an effort to tear up some of the sketches. The book was now in the same condition as before. Defendant was at the time dressed in Chinese costume with European clothes underneath.

In answer to his Worship, witness said he could not wear the defendant's sketches. He found him along the pathway leading to the barracks and the latter was under some guns at the time he was first seen by witness. There was a notice-board at the entrance to the grounds on which there was an order in English, French, German and Chinese forbidding the public from entering the grounds.

A bombardier in the R.G.A. said he watched the defendant from eleven o'clock and found the defendant sitting down alongside a 15-pounder. He saw him rise and he followed him. He asked him why he was there and what he wanted. From what he could make out from defendant's gestures, he understood him to say that he wished to converse in Chinese. He saw a parcel under one of defendant's arms, and on opening the package he found some books and a bit of sugar-cane. In the book he found sketches of the scenery round about Lyemue Barracks.

Lieut. C. P. G. Cameron stated that he was absolutely certain that the first two sketches were quite harmless. The first was entitled "Washing Clothes" and the second was entitled "Sampan" and was a view of the west side of the barracks. The third sketch appeared to him a panorama of the three batteries. It took him three hours to find the exact spot where the sketch was drawn. (Witness at this point proceeded to give a detailed description of the likely spot where the sketch could have been drawn, from which in his opinion it was a sketch of the grounds where the three batteries lay. The fourth sketch he recognised as the Tak Sha Wan battery. The first two sketches did not include batteries but the last two included batteries. The sketches were of no value as they stood at present, but they might be in defendant's hands. There was no artistic worth in the sketches from the point of view of military details.

A sergeant interpreter spoke to seeing the defendant pass the station, followed by a Chinese boy. He said he could not speak English. He asked for a pencil and wrote on a piece of paper that he was a Japanese printer and wished to draw sketches of scenery.

A Japanese interpreter also spoke to having taken down a statement from the defendant, after he had been cautioned in the usual manner.

Lieut. Cameron, re-called, stated that he was quite certain that defendant had no permission from the military authorities to sketch on the grounds.

This closed the case for the prosecution. Defendant stated that he was quite innocent. He saw some people on the grounds and thought he would go in. All the sketches were those of scenery and included the east side only. As to the dress it was not Chinese costume. He had no intention to sketch the forts and admitted going to the grounds without a permit. All the Japanese in Hong-kong know he was an artist.

Defendant was found guilty and sentenced to six weeks' hard labour, the sentence to run concurrently.

## SAMPAHAN STABBED BY EUROPEAN SEAMAN.

ASSAULT RESULT OF A SQUABBLE.

John Schneider, a seaman on the s.s. *River Clyde*, appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, in the Police Court this morning on a charge of stabbing a sampanman. It appears that shortly after 10 o'clock last night, the defendant engaged a sampan to take him ashore from his ship and on landing at the waterfront an altercation arose as to the amount of the fare, in the course of which defendant stabbed the sampanman in the back. The wound was inflicted with a pointed knife and the man was sent to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment.

When taken to the Police Station, defendant stated: "I had a knife in my hand but I never used it." This morning the defendant told the Magistrate that he did not remember stabbing anybody at all. All he remembered was that he got into the sampan and paid the sampanman \$5, and on the latter remonstrating it was not enough he paid him \$10. His Worship awarded the defendant seven days' hard labour, and further ordered him to pay the sampanman \$5 compensation, or, in the alternative, go to gaol for seven days.

## NOTES BY THE WAY.

AN IMMORTAL CONTRADICTION.

The Sage has declared that in a multitude of cases he has been confused by thought. There has certainly been confusion enough during the past week over the question of what Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart has been pleased to designate the best site in the Colony. At the risk of being accused of redundancy, I may confidently assert that it does seem curious to intelligent persons that so much "hot air" as our American friends love to say, should have been expended and a prominent business-man, who doubtless knows the value of time, should have gone to the trouble of deluging a curious public with a long-winded official correspondence. But while there is a dearth of talk of commercial depression, which seems to have taken wings and itself and disappeared into ethereal flight, and while the popularity of good old rubber waxes, let us by all means use our spare time in discussing such diverting topics. But when so much time has been left off purely sterner considerations and the air has been filled with talk of "pointing with civic pride" to the beautiful structures along the waterfront, one is tempted to point out to our beautiful Public Gardens, which have been turned into a haunt for gossiping Chinese amahs.

## THE STAMP CRAZE.

Oh, dear me, what a farce is daily being enacted at the Post Office by crowds of grinning coolies! The matter would have afforded inspiration to poor old Mark Twain himself. I wonder if from the ranks of these modest founders will rise up the Lloyd George of China? It is a healthy sign for China and if the highest officials of the land were to be brought to the gates of the G.P.O. they would see a healthy sign in China's progress.

## GOING HOME.

So His Excellency the Governor is going home on a short trip. The presentation to him by the leading members of the Chinese community on Thursday afternoon was the best proof, if any were needed, of His Excellency's popularity with the Chinese. A more hardworking, energetic and disinterested Governor seldom held office in the Colony. During his brief stay here he made the Colony's interests his own. The kind word which His Excellency expressed to the Chinese deputation that the health of the community this summer might be found in the hearts of the public, and once again went in to show His Excellency's energetic campaign against local epidemics, in unison with His Excellency in trusting that the wholesome ravages of recent times at this unenviable period of the year will not be repeated.

## THE LIGHT THAT FAILED.

While on the subject of the Governor's departure, an incident occurred just after the dinner given at Government House last night which is too good to go unrecorded. His Excellency, with his characteristic penchant for springing surprises on the public, had arranged with artistic ability that a formal presentation should be made to Sir Hornumjee Mody of the letters patent in connection with his recent elevation to the dignity of Knight Bachelor and that the presentation was to be followed by a dance. When the time came for the presentation to be made, the ball-room was four or five degrees dark. All the illumination that could be obtained was afforded by a number of lighted Japanese lanterns and consequently the presentation lost much of its effect with which it would otherwise have been invested. Of course, the incident in itself does not seem out of the way, but being associated with His Excellency's departure it reminds one of those curious coincidences which almost seem purposely devised by Fate. Sir Frederick Lugard has been a beacon of hope in the Colony and his departure would seem to deprive the public of the Colony's leading light.

## A NARROW ESCAPE.

In connection with the same incident, Commander Basil Taylor was almost the victim of a tragedy. It appears that shortly after the incident it was discovered that the cause of the darkness was the fusing of an electric wire and the gentleman referred to, being well acquainted with the intricacies of electric installations, tried to help the invited guests out of the darkness. He proceeded to the scene of the mishap and tried to reach the tip of one of his fingers accidentally touched a dangerous part of the motor and the shock which accompanied the contact caused him to quickly draw it back. Had he touched the motor with his hand he might have been given no experience which fortunately was avoided. The voltaic force of the wire was something like 10,000. The motor was left alone for the rest severely of the night.

## BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

The formation of a Boy Scout Brigade in Hongkong is a sign of the times. Why not form a Chinese section and thus give an opportunity to native lads of acquiring that strength of body and character, which is, synonymously with a rigid military training. Chinese lads can appreciate discipline as well as European children.

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## ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

H. E. SIR HENRY AND LADY MAY "AT HOME."

On Saturday afternoon His Excellency Sir Henry and Lady May were "At Home" in the above Club to yacht owners and friends and those interested in yachting. There were Ladies' Races in the afternoon and the successful cruising season was brought to a close. A first prize for each class was kindly given by Mr. Rouse and second prizes by H. E. Sir Henry May.

The stars were made at 2.50 p.m. and 3 p.m. and the course was Mark Rock off western point of Quarry Bay (north), Kowloon Rock (starboard), Channel Rock (starboard) and back to finishing line, a distance of five miles. The competitors were:

**HANDICAP CLASS.**  
Dione, scratch, sailed by Miss Iris May.  
Vernon " Mrs. Worthington.  
Kathleen, receiving 2m, 30 sec, Mrs. Caulfield.  
Ada " " Mrs. Chapman.  
Erica " 15 " Mrs. Denison.

**ONE-DESIGN CLASS.**  
Dolgon, sailed by Mrs. Rouse.  
Dionis, 11 " Mrs. Hett.  
Alannah " Mrs. Harvey.  
Daphne " Mrs. Lane.

The racing was excellent throughout and for the Handicap Class Miss Iris May managed to bring in Dione first. Mrs. Caulfield brought Kathleen in second. The latter carried the first prize as she received 2m. 30 sec.

**Holeys and Bonita** had the best of it, and Mrs. Rouse carried the first prize while Mrs. Hett took the second.

Lady May presented the prizes to the winners at the conclusion of the sailing event. The yachting committee have decided to hold a smaller event on Saturday, 21st May.

## THE CHANGSHA RIOTS.

ON THE STEAMERS.

In a long and graphic account of the riots at Changsha, the correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* writes under date 19th April:—  
During the night the C. N. S. S. *Kian* and *Singlung* arrived, and early on Friday morning a number of the ladies and others left for Hankow by the L. C. S. *Changshu*. The three British steamers had been chartered by the Consul on behalf of the Government. Still, that does not alter the indebtedness of all on board to the great courtesy of the captain and officers—and not the least heavily overworked staff of Chinese servants.

The boats were first anchored about a mile or two below the city and were able to see and were seen by the looting crowds. Some of the best of the military officials—men who had some claim to be listened to, if only on account of their great help in guiding parties of refugees to safety—braved the opinion that the military would more quickly regain control, the boats would drop ten miles or so further down, out of sight. That there was a turn in the tide was shown by the fact that two looters came on settling fire to a Chinese-owned hotel (which was patronized by foreigners) had been promptly bayoneted and hanged. So the Consul gave orders for our boats to get out of sight.

The Japanese community (with the exception of one or two who could not be reached) had gathered in the compound of the Nishio Kien Kaisha, and with the help of 200 soldiers—kiao had been drilled by Japanese instructors—held the compound and safe. They were now all on board the *Singlung*.

On Saturday morning, the *Singlung* and *Singlung*, both crowded with foreign passengers, left for Hankow and the *Kian* stayed on alone. During the day (according to reports) came from some of the interior cities connected by telegraph with Changsha. But at 10 p.m. the whole missionary community of *Singlung* with the exception of two gentlemen arrived on board the Governor's tender which had been placed at the disposal of the British Consul. There was neither room nor provisions on board the *Kian* for this additional crowd; so after a short broken night, they were sped on their way to Hankow.

## THE ARRIVAL OF H.M.S. "THISTLE."

Sunday, April 17, was a memorable day. On Saturday news had come to us of a British ship "shore in the lake." At 10 a.m. it was a fact that we had to guide us to which ship it was. Speculation had a fine field. The river was falling rapidly. It would be there, well it doesn't matter what, it turned out to be the wrong name. She couldn't get off till June, etc., etc. How can thirty odd refugees crowded into a saloon built for 200 passengers help talking? On Sunday, we were told that the British boat was off; that the Admiral of the Yangtze was coming with a cruiser and 2,000 Hupeh troops. Then at 4 p.m. the white ensign came in sight; and not long after three ringing cheers from the *Kian* greeted H.M.S. *Thistle*.

While the newly-arrived Captain and the Consul were conferring, the Chinese *Tai Yu* came in sight. She is a much faster boat than the *Thistle*. Still the *Thistle's* anchor was down and it became evident to a schoolboy's arithmetic that the faster boat was bound to pass the *Thistle* before the latter could reach Changsha. At 10 p.m. back came the orders to the *Kian* to follow if the *Thistle* at full speed. On came the *Tai Yu* and just as we were past the *Kian* such a way as to make it hopeless that the British flag would be the first. There was a race and no mistake. The two funnels of the *Tai Yu* seemed to belch more smoke than could have come from a dozen funnels.

Back to account of the race was worth having. We the *Kian* got a far behind to reach well. "Jack of the engine room" says that a laconic message came down from the bridge: "Engineer, that boat must not pass us." It is not for an outsider to try and repeat how many more revolutions a minute the screws of the *Thistle* made than ever her builders contracted they should make. Nor would I repeat all I have heard about the way in which this place got too hot and that. All I have to say is that "that boat" did not pass the *Thistle*, and the first flag to fly opposite Changsha after the riots was the Cross of St. George and not the Dragon of China.

## THE RETURN TO CHANGSHA.

Oh, the tales that greeted our ears as clerks and convers, servants and friends came on board.

We had a hastily gathered meeting in the afternoon and one English and one American speaker tried to voice something of the feelings of unbounded admiration we felt to the British Consul, and to the captain and officers of the *Kian*, and to the crew of the *Kian*. They were hurriedly drafted, one for Mr. Hewlett, the others for the two British firms to which we were indebted.

It is evident the flight is over. What particular abuse the diplomatic victory will take will soon be known. But every one who has passed through this—and this is the fourth, your correspondent has experienced—knows how the pendulum swings far back in the reaction. "Humbled Changsha!" We who have been watching for the past few years the growing vanity of the people and especially of the scholarly class and have known the water power of the victory, have again and again foretold the inevitable crash and the inevitable advances of the very things that Changsha was determined should not advance. Now her streets are patrolled by Hupeh men, who know how Changsha has returned their fellow-provincials' or scorn is returned with composed indifference.

One boat belongs to us and we make it. For the past two years the diplomatic fight that has been waged has chiefly, though not entirely, centred itself on the British Consul. No one can point to any unjust or even unkind demand on his part. No share of this mess in the name that will stand out foremost is that of B. M. Consul, Mr. W. M. Hewlett.

The *Kian* is back in Changsha; but the Consul forbids those of us under his control to land on the city side, and all non-British guests who willingly the vice precaution. The local officials are by no means sure that the trouble is over; and as the Consul says in his circular to us it would be selfish for any one to imperil the lives of those in the interior by doing anything so rash as to go into the city at some risk to their own life, merely to leave afterwards.

The Governor is alive. His seals are handed over to the Treasurer.

A HOUSE in Hollywood Road was the scene of a shocking accident last Friday. It appears that as a child was passing the house something attracted its attention and it looked up in the direction of one of the windows. Just then a gust of wind shook the east-end window pane and it fell on to the street in broken splinters. One piece of the broken glass found its way in the unfortunate child's left eye and instantly blinded it. The child was removed to hospital, where, strange to say, it did not complain of any pain.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

## MEDDLESOME SCHOOLBOYS.

To the Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."  
Sir,—It is not unusual, and it is a phenomenon observed in the West as well as out here, that as soon as a "bright" youngster of the better class becomes more educated than the men around him he is apt to get well-headed and "above himself." This is especially true of the Chinese, among whom there is so highly prized and students so respected. We also respect study and student, but we expect from them scholarly conduct and reverence for Law. The day before yesterday a well-dressed Chinese schoolboy interfered with a constable while the latter was in the execution of his duty, and, worse still, attempted to free the prisoner by force. The young man seems to have "ordered" the policeman to release the prisoner, a Chinese juggler, who had been causing an obstruction. However much and perhaps deservedly, the poor man excited the sympathy of one whose feelings of pity for others, the youth had no right to interfere with the constable. What he should have done, had common nationality and pity for the poor stirred him so deeply, was to have proceeded to the police station, and there have given what testimony he could in favour of the prisoner. For schoolboys however kind-hearted and even intelligent, and actually Chinese, and dressed in a silk robe, may not, in British territory, and ought not, in any territory, interfere with the operation of the Law. There is a strong tendency among lads of their class not to be arrogant towards Indian policemen, and other such respectable figures, but to show a respectful attitude of politeness and self-respectiveness towards their elders and betters. We would not discourage the rising generation of Chinese from exhibiting a high spirit, worthy of a great people. We must insist on its being accompanied with those other qualities of obedience, reverence for Law and respect towards elders which are inculcated alike by the Ancient Sages of China and the teachers of the West.—Yours truly,

Hongkong, 30th April, 1910.

## BRITISHER.

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## QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

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Sir E. Grey: No official information has reached me of the riot in question. We have no special information with regard to the manner in which the question is viewed by the Government.

LOSS OF THE "KIRKFIELD." PARTIALS OF THE MISHAP.

As was reported by wire from our Labuan correspondent a few days ago, the British steamer *Kirkfield* struck a reef off the Palawan coast and became a total loss, reports the *Singapore Free Press* of 25th ult. Captain Lawrie and the officers and crew of the ill-fated vessel arrived from Kudat by the North German Lloyd steamer *Darvel* on Sunday afternoon. The crew were immediately taken to the Sailors' Home.

Captain Lawrie, a Cairnsmuir man, courtously gave a representation of the *Free Press* to the officers of the *Kirkfield*. The *Kirkfield* was Glasgow owned and all the officers are Scotch. She left Fremantle, Western Australia, in ballast for Christmas Island and there she loaded a full cargo of phosphate and sailed for Kobe. All went well and the vessel arrived at Labuan on April 5th. She sailed that day and left on April 6th about eleven a.m. on her voyage.

At about ten o'clock on the following night, the *Kirkfield* suddenly stranded on the Royal Captain Shoal off the Palawan coast. She was then travelling at full speed, about nine knots. It was high water and quite dark and there was no indication of the shoal. She remained fast and began to make water very rapidly. Four hours were lowered immediately and the pumps were kept going continually. A good quantity of cargo was jettisoned and the boats, stowed by the vessel for eight days. It was apparent that she had sustained serious damage in the transport as the water gained very rapidly in both holds.

On the eighth day, the *Kirkfield* slid off the rocks stern first and sank in deep water. It is estimated that she is lying in about sixty or seventy fathoms and that it will be impossible to raise her.

The boats had been watered and provisioned immediately it was seen how serious the accident was, and when the staunch vessel had disappeared from sight, the Commander decided to make for Balabac, an island at the extreme South of the Philippines. There was a favourable breeze and all sail was set. Balabac was reached safely in thirty-one hours. The only incident was the loss of the ship's cat which jumped overboard from the Chief Mate's boat while en route for Balabac. On arriving at this place, Captain Lawrie was delighted to find that the Americans who treated them very kindly and gave them every assistance. Mr. Miller, the Governor, had just returned from Kudat in his yacht with the mails and provisions and was to be entertained at dinner by two residents of Balabac. He informed Captain Lawrie that unless he could catch the *Darvel* at Kudat he would have to wait two or three weeks for another vessel. Mr. Miller very kindly offered to give up his dinner party and immediately take the British crew back to Kudat in his yacht. The shipwrecked mariners gladly accepted the offer and just succeeded in catching the *Darvel*. They abandoned their boats at Balabac. The kindness of the Americans, particularly the Governor, was greatly appreciated and Captain Lawrie is loud in his praise of them.

The *Kirkfield* has frequently called at Singapore and this was the Captain's second voyage in her. Captain Lawrie has been a master for over twenty-five years and has never lost a ship before. He has several friends in Singapore. The accident occurred some 250 to 300 miles off from Labuan; everything possible was done to save the fine vessel.

It is expected that a Marine Court of inquiry into the loss of the vessel will be held here at an early date.

GREAT gambling has been going on for the last three days at Chek Wan, just beyond Deep Bay in Chinese territory, on the occasion of the Tin Hau (Goddess of Heaven) anniversary. Monday was the third day of the festival.

## A CHARTER-PARTY DISPUTE.

TEXT OF JUDGMENT IN THE "WOOLWICH" CASE.

The text has been published of the judgment delivered in the *Kobe Chiba Salubra* on the 4th inst. in the suit in which Takachi Sohachiro, of Atsachiro, 3-chome, Kobe, claimed from Messrs. Dodwell & Co., the settlement of an account for transport business or the recovery of Y10,572, alleged to be profit made as a result of the chartering of the British steamer "Woolwich." Plaintiff claimed that on July 20th, 1907, he signed a contract with the defendant firm to charter the British steamer "Woolwich" for the transport of emigrants to America. The steamer made a voyage to Seattle and Victoria, with emigrants and brought back a cargo of flour consigned to Mr. Yuasa, a merchant of Kobe, but defendants failed to make up the account for the chartering of the vessel, which, plaintiff claimed, had made a profit to the amount in question. The defence was that the charter right of the steamer had been transferred to Mr. Forbes, a British subject, in June, 1907, and plaintiff had thus no right to the charter-party. In the meantime defendant firm put in a counter-claim for the recovery of Y14,886, money advanced to plaintiff by defendants. Judgment was delivered on the 4th inst., both the claim of plaintiff and the counter-claim of defendants being dismissed.

In giving reasons for the decision the Court says that the point as to whether or not the claim of plaintiff was well grounded must first be dealt with. Plaintiff claimed that upon arrangement between the parties concerned and other persons interested in the voyage of the steamer "Woolwich," a contract was signed which provided that all the necessary expenses in connection with the voyage should be paid and freight be collected by defendants, and that on the conclusion of the voyage an account should be made up by the latter, plaintiff to be responsible for loss or profit accruing from the voyage. Among the witnesses examined at the instance of plaintiff some endorsed the plaintiff's contention. But if such a contract was concluded between the parties it would mean that in the event of the voyage proving profitable defendants were bound to deliver all the profit to plaintiff on the conclusion of the voyage, while if no profit was made, the defendants, owing to the fact that no security had been deposited by plaintiff for the execution of the supposed contract, must be held to have placed themselves in the position of being unable to claim any loss incurred by them on account of plaintiff. In these circumstances there appears to be no reason why defendants should have entered into a contract which was so disadvantageous to their interests. According to the evidence given by the witness Yoshikawa Yasutaro, the steamer "Woolwich" failed to pass the official examination held at Kobe provided for in the Emigration Regulations. During the stay in Kobe a criminal charge was brought against plaintiff, who was held in custody for some time. The witnesses further, plaintiff had a dispute with a representative of the defendant company regarding the payment of charter-money as agreed on, and was threatened with the disembarkation of his emigrants from the vessel. Plaintiff was thus not in a position to pay the charter-money at all. This compelled him to notify the witnesses and others concerned in the matter in order to place the charter for the steamer at the disposal of others interested in the voyage. All this can be seen from the evidence produced by the witnesses. Comparing this evidence with the last clause of the charter-party it can be seen that plaintiff transferred to Mr. Forbes, all the rights relating to the said charter-party, and withdrew from his position as charterer of the steamer in the circumstances just described. Accordingly there cannot exist between the parties any agreement providing that plaintiff alone was responsible for the profit or loss accruing from the voyage. Plaintiff contended, on the strength of a telegram addressed by Mr. Forbes to him, that the contract with defendants for the transfer of the charter to Mr. Forbes was only nominal, being adopted by plaintiff merely in order to enable the steamer to proceed to Yokohama without a further official examination. If this was the case, proceeds the Court, the mere transfer of the charter from one to another was sufficient for the purpose, and there was no necessity for plaintiff to enter into an agreement with defendants to retain the responsibility in conjunction with Mr. Forbes against a breach of the contract, as may be observed from the last portion of the charter-party. Thus, the transfer of the right in question could not have been executed merely nominally. From this it may be inferred that the defendant firm owing to plaintiff's failure to pay the first instalment of the charter-money, came to the conclusion that plaintiff could not be relied on to complete the contract, and decided to transfer the charter to another person more under their own control, such as Mr. Forbes, as the only way to avoid sustaining loss by a breach of contract on the part of plaintiff. Accordingly, defendants requested plaintiff to transfer his right in the charter-party, and the latter, being unable to pay the charter money then, had to comply with defendants' request. This was how Mr. Forbes came to occupy his position in the charter-party. Plaintiff consented to take joint responsibility with Mr. Forbes as regarded a breach of the contract between him and defendants. From the telegram already referred to, to the effect that plaintiff did not assist Mr. Forbes in his nominal position in the charter, it would appear that the transfer of the right from plaintiff to Mr. Forbes was nominal in one way, but the telegram appears to have been merely an expression of Mr. Forbes' desire to withdraw, owing to monetary difficulties, from a position which he had occupied at the request of both plaintiff and the defendants. This evidence, therefore, is insufficient to modify the conclusion arrived at. In these circumstances plaintiff must be regarded as having renounced his right as signed the agreement for transfer affixed to the charter-party, so that the agreement holding plaintiff responsible for the result of the voyage of the vessel cannot be regarded as having been concluded between the parties in this suit. Therefore, the claim of plaintiff must be dismissed.

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At about ten o'clock on the following night, the *Kirkfield* suddenly stranded on the Royal Captain Shoal off the Palawan coast. She was then travelling at full speed, about nine knots. It was high water and quite dark and there was no indication of the shoal. She remained fast and began to make water very rapidly. Four hours were lowered immediately and the pumps were kept going continually. A good quantity of cargo was jettisoned and the boats, stowed by the vessel for eight days. It was apparent that she had sustained serious damage in the transport as the water gained very rapidly in both holds.

On the eighth day, the *Kirkfield* slid off the rocks stern first and sank in deep water. It is estimated that she is lying in about sixty or seventy fathoms and that it will be impossible to raise her.

The boats had been watered and provisioned immediately it was seen how serious the accident was, and when the staunch vessel had disappeared from sight, the Commander decided to make for Balabac, an island at the extreme South of the Philippines. There was a favourable breeze and all sail was set. Balabac was reached safely in thirty-one hours. The only incident was the loss of the ship's cat which jumped overboard from the Chief Mate's boat while en route for Balabac. On arriving at this place, Captain Lawrie was delighted to find that the Americans who treated them very kindly and gave them every assistance. Mr. Miller, the Governor, had just returned from Kudat in his yacht with the mails and provisions and was to be entertained at dinner by two residents of Balabac. He informed Captain Lawrie that unless he could catch the *Darvel* at Kudat he would have to wait two or three weeks for another vessel. Mr. Miller very kindly offered to give up his dinner party and immediately take the British crew back to Kudat in his yacht. The shipwrecked mariners gladly accepted the offer and just succeeded in catching the *Darvel*. They abandoned their boats at Balabac. The kindness of the Americans, particularly the Governor, was greatly appreciated and Captain Lawrie is loud in his praise of them.

The *Kirkfield* has frequently called at Singapore and this was the Captain's second voyage in her. Captain Lawrie has been a master for over twenty-five years and has never lost a ship before. He has several friends in Singapore. The accident occurred some 250 to 300 miles off from Labuan; everything possible was done to save the fine vessel.

It is expected that a Marine Court of inquiry into the loss of the vessel will be held here at an early date.

GREAT gambling has been going on for the last three days at Chek Wan, just beyond Deep Bay in Chinese territory, on the occasion of the Tin Hau (Goddess of Heaven) anniversary. Monday was the third day of the festival.

## BENEVOLENCE.

WANTSAL PLAQUE HOSPITAL.

The Chinese have often been falsely accused of being destitute of the very virtue which they exhibit most freely whenever they are given an opportunity under just laws and able institutions. We would call public attention to the remarkable work done by the Public Dispensaries and District Plague Hospitals which are supported almost entirely by personal subscriptions. In the course of only one year about thirty thousand dollars are subscribed by Chinese to these institutions, the Government giving a grant of only about two thousand dollars for four local plague hospitals. The Tung-wa Hospital, an institution of whose admirable usefulness it is difficult to give without hyperbole, is supported by the unselfish charity of Chinese. It will not be forgotten how some four years ago Sir Henry Blake established two flats in Third Street, and how he personally visited them and actually tended the patients there, setting an example which was greatly appreciated, and has been courageously followed. The painful friction in carrying out the regulations of the Sanitary Ordinance was completely cured by the Public Dispensaries, who now relieve benevolent families and prevent the spread of the plague, and, as their active and able director, Mr. Lau Chui Pak, says, are the medium through which the Chinese residents deal with the Sanitary Department. The Registrar General, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, is the chairman of both committees. He possesses the unbounded confidence and regard, amounting perhaps to affection, of the committee members. The local plague hospitals enlarged the site granted them at Wantai by the Government, and bought, at their own expense, two adjacent houses. Some seven thousand dollars for the Wantai hospital having already been collected, a sum more than once as large again remained to be found. The committee erected a temporary theatre, and up to Saturday last had obtained about five thousand dollars by the entertainments. Special entertainments were given on Saturday afternoon at



## HONGKONG'S RIVAL.

## MANILA SHIPPING CENTRE OF THE ORIENT.

"Manila is the shipping centre of the Orient, and the time is not far distant when it will be the commercial centre as well," said Mr. R. A. McGrath, president of the United States Ship Co., of New York and Manila, to a representative of the *Cable News* on 28th ult. In support of the foregoing assertion he pointed to the immense cargoes of merchandise coming into the islands and the equally large cargoes of hemp being taken away on the return voyages, and to the disposition of the transportation companies to send their steamers to Manila to get their share in our ever-increasing freight and passenger business.

Mr. McGrath has just returned from a trip to the China coast where he has been in the interests of his company. To quote him further:

"I found the merchants in Hongkong and vicinity ready to place orders not only for shoes of American manufacture, but for the product of our Manila factory. I was not able to close any business for the latter, however, owing to the fact that at the present time we have large orders awaiting manufacture. The retail business there is slower at present than it has been for years, and the merchants seem to have a special grievance against the shipping companies who are sending ships directly to the coast instead of transshipping their cargoes at Hongkong. The lay-over in Hongkong, of from ten to twelve days, that our people are still forced to make on the homeward trip to the Pacific Coast, seems more obnoxious to me than ever. The spectacle of dozens of Manilla steamers waiting a week, while an American steamer which is making the bulk of its money out of the Manila trade spends thousands of dollars in repairs and supplies which could be had just as well in Manila, is not a pleasing one to the average Manila business man."

"I think we should look into the matter of preparing for docking our ships in Manila instead of sending them to China, even to the granting of a small subsidy, should it be necessary. We have cheap and competent labour which could be utilized, and three hundred passengers from one of our large steamers patronizing our new hotel while the steamer is being overhauled would in itself be a big thing for Manila."

"The attitude of the Hongkong people towards the Philippines seems to be very much changed for the better, owing to the fact that a closer acquaintance with our people, I heard very little hostility while over there. I met some tourists and others who have been scared away from our shores by the usual 'heat and plague' stories told by the officers of the large European liners. The last German Lloyd liner leaving Hongkong for Suva carried 125 passengers from the Philippines and I believe that if this matter were properly taken up with the shipping companies they could be shown wherein it is to their interest to put a stop to such misrepresentation."

Mr. McGrath is very much pleased with the prospect for trade for his company on the China coast, and he usually has freight in getting into touch with the markets which will keep his company's factories in the front rank.

## CAPTAIN R. W. LYONS.

## REMOVED APPOINTMENT TO MALAYA.

It is rumored that Captain R. W. Lyons, our popular Deputy Commissioner of Police, has obtained the post of Commissioner of Police of the Federated Malay States. What will be our loss will be Malaya's gain. While one and all will miss Captain Lyons here, he will have new fields to explore in the Peninsula, and there is no reason to doubt that there he will make as many friends as he has done in Hongkong. Not only as an officer but as a sportsman, a Steward of the Jockey Club, and a good fellow as well, he has won the regard of all who met him. If the report is correct, we congratulate him on the obtaining of his new and important appointment and wish him every success in his fresh sphere.

## A FIGHTING DISPUTE.

## LITIGATION BETWEEN FIREWOOD DEALER AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR.

Before Mr. Justice Hareland, Acting Puisne Judge, in the summary Court this morning, the Fu Wing firm, of 174, Des Voeux Road Central, firewood dealers, sued the Wing Mao firm, of No. 9, Chater Street, Kennedy Town, contractors, to recover the sum of \$500, for a return of money paid by the defendant as a deposit on the 7th February last. Mr. C. Wilson appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton was for the defendants.

Mr. Wilson said that the claim against the defendants was for \$500, alleged to have been a deposit which was made under the following circumstances. The plaintiff Cheong Chum, who was a partner in the plaintiff firm, made an arrangement with the defendant whereby the latter was to supply the plaintiff with certain firewoods. The arrangement fell through, and the plaintiff, as a result of which the present action arose for the recovery of the money which he handed over to the defendant as a deposit.

Mr. Shenton admitted receiving the money but said it was paid on account of an existing previous debt.

The plaintiff's evidence, having been taken, and further testimony having been given, his Lordship entered judgment for the defendants with costs.

## S.S. "SUPERIOR" ROUGH PASSAGE.

## TO BE DOCKED FOR REPAIRS.

"With many of her davits and four ships' boats carried away by the tempestuous elements and part of her cargo damaged by water entering the holds through battered hatches, the Bank Line freighter *Superior* arrived in port yesterday, 26th ult., says the *Manilla Gleaner*, from Pogo Sound ports via Japan. Captain Shenton, master of the *Superior*, reports that the trip across the Pacific was one of the worst he experienced in his long career as a seafaring man. *Superior* was encountered soon after leaving Seattle and kept up for the biggest part of the trip across to Japan. After discharging her cargo to Hongkong, she proceeded to Hongkong to be docked and it is believed that the necessary repairs cannot be completed in less than a month.

The *Superior*, brought a large general cargo for local importers. She sails for Hongkong on Saturday, April 30.

## THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of the China Association for 1908-1909 has just been issued. It is a bulky document running into 175 pages, and contains a vast amount of interesting matter concerning all that affects British interests in China. It is impossible for us to reproduce it in *extenso*, but it will be of interest to set forth the principal points in a brief and succinct manner.

In the report for 1908 prominence was naturally given to the dramatic events in Peking in November of that year, note was taken of the peaceful succession to the throne by the infant Emperor Hsuan Tung, under the regency of his father, Prince Chun, and comment was made upon a very generally praised opinion of that peaceful succession was evidence of China's new gift of government, and was hailed as ushering in "The New Regime in China," with high expectancy of progress and reform. In the report for 1909 it is pertinent to attempt some measure of consideration of how far such expectancy has been realized. The report proceeds:

"That the year has witnessed some measure of seeming genuine effort in the direction of reform may be admitted, but it would at the same time appear that such effort has so far had but little practical result; effect after effect has been followed from Peking, condemning existing abuses, commending reforms, and gradually settling forth the principles which the government and the duties of rulers towards the people. There is little evidence, however, that these exhortations from the Vermilion Pencil have much disturbed the provincial rulers, who, indeed, would seem to base their conduct of affairs on the ancient Chinese proverb, that 'Tao Mountains are high and Peking is far distant.' For *si praesentia nihil* would, for the most part, seem to be the result, if of the intention of Imperial Edicts. The relations between Peking and the provinces form, perhaps, the leading question of the year—a question commanding the greatest attention. The Shanghai correspondent of *The Times*, has recently (Jan. 10) well put the case. 'A centralisation of authority,' he says, 'is contrary to all the instincts and traditions of the people, and unattainable except through the exercise of force, which has never been permanently available.' It is this centralisation which European diplomacy has been endeavouring to force upon China for the past 35 years, and the writer goes on to state a truth, which all who know China will admit, that a provincial mandarin is perpetually compromised by the traditions and necessities of his position to adjust the finances of his post *bona fide* and to do so as to satisfy at the same time the demands of the Central Government, of local opinion, and of his own future; a problem which he solves according to the exigencies of the situation on the lines of least resistance. In the face of such tradition of Provincial Government, it is easy to appreciate the opposition shown towards the new *regime* of constant interference by the Central Government, and to understand the scant respect which is accorded by the provinces to orders from Peking."

## REFORM IN CHINA.

It is being constantly suggested by imperfectly informed writers on the Far Eastern question that what Japan effected in the 30 years may equally be accomplished by China to-day. And such suggestion is, to those having knowledge of Far Eastern affairs, manifestly absurd; it can only have its origin in an ignorant and undigested acceptance of the fact of the Chinese revolution, without consideration of the abnormal circumstances which rendered that revolution possible, and ignoring the enormous political changes which have been witnessed in the Far East in the last 50 years. It would seem to be forgotten that Japan's great revolution was fought and bloodily fought for a period of 15 years (1854 to 1869); it was won through the leadership of men of remarkable ability and character; but the predominant reason of its success was that Japan was able to fight on the question by herself, unimpeded by any complicating interests. But in China, what is the position to-day? It has recently been succinctly summed up by the special correspondent to *The Times*, who points to China's complicated network of foreign interests, to the burden of her foreign indebtedness—hampering for freedom of action—and to the eagle-eyed attitude of foreign powers "watching for a favourable opportunity to further their political and territorial ambitions at her (China's) expense." In face of such complications in her external relations, coupled with acute internal dissension, the path of reform in China must indeed be a thorny one—a path crossed in all directions by both internal and external complications. The loudly-voiced cry of "China for the Chinese" must, in its literal expression, and if intelligently and patriotically conceived, command respect, but it cannot but be suspected that it is merely the cry of the "Young China" party, who, with minds half-occupied by a smattering of Western education (an educational condition which has been described as "pencil-stroke") are simply endeavouring to upset the ancient conditions of their country for their own material advantage. Of the leadership, civility, and self-sacrifice which characterized, and rendered possible, the Japanese revolution, there is but little evidence in China.

## THE CONSTITUTIONAL MOVEMENT AND PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES.

In the annexes to the report are a general resume of the numerous Edicts which, during the year, have been showered from Peking on the Constitutional question. The very number of these Edicts is in itself suggestive of an absence of working reciprocity between Peking and the provinces, and the wording of the latter certainly gives support to such suggestion, for while they are wordily insistent upon obedience to the Imperial commands, there is constant complaining note of want of provincial co-operation.

With regard to the Provincial Assemblies the report comments on the lack of information on the subject. The Peking correspondent of *The Times* has given his opinion that the general reform has more than fulfilled expectations, and the report proceeds to state that it is surely a significant fact that it took more than two and a half months from the date of the inauguration of the assemblies to collect the information upon which Dr. Morrison's pronouncement is based. In all cases any other country the doings of the assemblies would certainly have been immediately known, but in China, through her want of communications, is still a sealed country as regards her internal affairs; and this fact raises the further suggestion of the danger arising from the want of intercommunication between the various assemblies, without which no homogeneity of imperial effort can surely be obtained. Of sporadic earnestness we have apparently some proof, of collective earnestness we have none, and the suggestion may be hazarded that the earliest sporadic work of the provinces may lead the central Government in uncompleted difficulties.

## FINANCE AND CURRENCY.

The report states that judged by the standard of the number of edicts on the question of financial reform which have emanated from the Throne during the past year, it would appear that an immense forward stride has been taken towards a betterment of China's financial condition.

But of this practically there is, as yet, little or no sign.

As regards the currency question there is simply to be recorded China's continued disregard of her obligations under Article 11, of the Treaty of 1902. More than seven years have elapsed since then, and there is still no sign of the "Uniform National Coinage" which the Treaty promised. The mission of Tang Shao-yi to Europe and America, at the beginning of last year, raised expectations that the question was at last being seriously taken in hand; but the result has been *nihil*, and Tang Shao-yi himself seems to have been relegated to official obscurity. The truth of the matter would appear to be that the interests of those who have been on the existing system of currency chaos are too strong for the Central Government.

In last year's Report note was made of the certain disastrous result to trade (home or foreign) entailed by the terrible depreciation of the copper coinage—the coinage of the people—and the position to-day, says the report, is worse than it was then.

## OPIMUM.

On this question interest naturally centres upon the International Opium Commission which met in Shanghai in February of last year.

While the Commissioners were unanimous in recognizing the necessity of Chinese Government in its anti-opium crusade, strong note was nevertheless taken of grave disadvantages as to the acreage under poppy cultivation in China, despite the Imperial decree of June, 1907, calling for such return. The Chinese delegates undertook to call the attention of their Government to the matter, which of course is one of prime necessity for the purpose of ascertaining how far China is complying with the part of the international undertaking. But without questioning the honesty of intention of the Chinese Government in the matter, the fact remains that no trustworthy statistics are yet forthcoming—nothing more in fact than fragmentary provincial reports, which, there is only too much reason to suspect, may have their origin in interested, personal motives.

## MANCHURIA.

The various questions in regard to Manchuria are discussed at some length. After another 12 months, says the report, experience of development of affairs in Manchuria, in a country so confirmed in the belief that in a country administered as is China, railway control is tantamount to control of the country, the Chinese seem to be appreciating elsewhere than in Manchuria. After reciting the course of events in connection with the question of Russia's claim to "absolute and exclusive rights of administration" in the territories of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the report observes that the settlement of this question of jurisdictional rights, whether Russian or Japanese, in the Manchurian railway zone is one of pressing importance. It quotes Dr. Morrison, who recently said: "It is increasingly evident that no permanent solution and no satisfactory progress will be possible until the respective spheres of influence and rights of the Japanese and Russian railways are clearly defined in the spirit of the Portsmouth Treaty." After a reference to the "Manchurian Convention," signed in Peking last September, by which the vexed question of the Hsiao-ming-tsun-Fakumdo Railway received its quietus, the report refers to the Chinese-Tsushan-Aigun Railway, an Anglo-American enterprise, regarding which it was reported on Jan. 28, "on good authority," that a receipt had been issued sanctioning the preliminary agreement entered into last October.

Probably a good deal more will be heard of this scheme in the near future, meantime, however, it is interesting to note that the intention of the United States to apply to this railway the principle of internationalisation which they have recently advocated? What will be the attitude of Russia and Japan towards it, seeing the jealousy with which both countries regard the railway development of Manchuria and Mongolia? It is reported that they are not actively hostile, and that they can be placated by an arrangement of participation; what terms of participation will they require? Again, why did China choose the particular time, when attention was so fixed upon the railway, to announce the proposal to publish the receipt sanctioning the concession of this line to an Anglo-American group? Why not first have secured the certainty of Russo-Japanese co-operation?

## RAILWAYS.

In the Report for 1908 it was stated that during that year little progress of a satisfactory nature had been made in the development of railway enterprise in China. The Report for 1909 must be that the year has seen a very remarkable development, but whether satisfactory or not is a question which the future must decide.

The main point of interest is the influence which has been exercised over the development through the remarkable growth of what is known as the "China for the Chinese" movement, and the resistance which the provincial leaders of that movement oppose to foreign enterprise in the Empire, despite concessions obtained through Peking. The movement is a remarkable one; no doubt it appeals, and is meant, to appeal, to the people as patriotic, but more probably it has its foundation in the desire of its promoters to retain for themselves the opportunities of illicit gain which attach to native-managed enterprises. Anyway, it would seem to be certain that this "Revolt of the Provinces" (as it has come to be called) finds strength in this as in other directions, in a provincial appreciation of the weakness and incapacity of the Central Government, and in the belief that the orders of Peking may be disregarded with impunity. There can be little doubt that the "loan terms" which foreign lenders to China have found it necessary to impose for their own protection, are resented by a large and increasingly powerful section in China. There ought not to be any reason why China should not be freely offered foreign capital for the exploitation of her enormous potential wealth in the same way as money is lent to other countries; but the Government of China, being what it is, simply compel lenders to safeguard themselves through "loan terms" which under other conditions would be unnecessary.

The incidents in connection with the loan terms of the German section of the Tientsin-Pukow railway are commented on, it being pointed out that subsequent events fully supported the view widely held that the agreement (of Kowloon terms) does not advantageously safeguard the expenditure of foreign loan funds. Reference is also made to the international equitable in connection with the Hankow-Canton and Hankow-Seachuan lines. The report states that one point is worthy of note, which is that after a year of contention the several competing Powers do not appear to have arrived at a satisfactory conclusion, and that the local Chinese are strongly (and with some semblance of success) pressing their demands that the lines should be home-constructed.

## LEAKS.

On the subject of leaks the report observes: "It must be stated that in our appreciation of 'leaky Chinese' we are constantly falling into error. For instance, the opinion was gen-

erally expressed that railway development in China would prove to be the death-knell of *lekin*. Such opinion has been proved to be utterly wrong, for the railways have simply proved an *ex-sensu* means for *lekin* exaction than before. This has been particularly exemplified on the Shanghai-Nanking line, over which the carriage of goods is practically rendered prohibitive through the exactions of the *lekin* officials. And as regards *lekin* generally, it has to be observed that the curse grows worse and worse—now exactions, comment all sort of names, are being levied in every direction. Take the case of Shanghai itself; not only are the settlements becoming surrounded by an ever closer cordon of *lekin* stations, but the utmost vigilance on the part of the Municipal authorities is required to prevent interference with the native shopkeepers in the settlements themselves.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

With regard to mining the report points out that the Chinese Government has made no attempt to fulfil the engagements which by treaty they undertook. Reference is made to the Kiang-pai Company in Seachuan and the Anhwei Concession. Other questions dealt with are weights and measures, the Hongkong Conservancy, Chinese Postal Agencies in China, Trade Marks, Shanghai Settlements, Education, the School of Chinese, the Hongkong University, and the like. For the rest the report contains the full correspondence with the local branches and reports of the annual meeting and dinner, together with a synopsis of the more important edicts issued from the end of 1908 to Jan. 7, 1910—*L. & C. Express*.

## KANG-YU-WEI.

## HIS BIRTHDAY IN AUSTRALIA.

Kang-Yu-Wei, the leader of the Chinese reform movement, was 53 years old on March 15th, and the members of the Sydney branch of the Chinese Empire Reform Association, celebrated the event at the association's rooms (Tung Wah Times Chambers), in the manner worthy of the greatness of the man and the magnitude of the work he, along with Liang Kuo-chun, undertook in 1898 in the direction of effecting reforms which aimed at bringing about constitutional government in a country whose millions had always been ruled by an autocracy from Peking.

Throughout the life of Kang-Yu-Wei is regarded by the Chinese as the leader of reform, and one of the 5000 members of the 1872 and 2000 branches of the reform association comprised in the triangle from China to America and to Australia, gladly do him honour. When in 1898 Kang-Yu-Wei was Prime Minister, in the reign of the late Emperor Kwang-Su, he threw his undivided energies into the reform movement, and in three months time he had made such headway as caused the Conservancy of the law to tremble at the prospect of the loss of power and aggrandisement and the detriment of the people. The Conservatives, in their concern, flew to the Dowager-Emress, who took sides with them against the Emperor, and the leader of reform, with the result that the movement was interdicted and its champion compelled to flee the country, while the power of the Emperor was abandoned and assumed by the Empress.

In high places the doctrine preached by Kang-Yu-Wei was ridiculed, but to-day it is within reasonable distance of acceptance.

## APPLICATION FOR EXTRADITION.

## STORY OF AN ARMED ROBBERY.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood in the Police Court this afternoon, extradition proceedings were commenced against Leung Loi for an armed robbery alleged to have been committed in Chinese territory.

Mr. H. L. Denny, Jr., stated that prisoner was charged with armed robbery. The robbery took place in an opium-dealer's shop in the village of Tam Tsau, in the Heung-shan district, at 11 p.m. on the 7th December last. Six robbers entered the shop, tied up the inmates and looted the place, carrying away \$300 worth of raw opium, \$185 in money and some ornaments and bangles. The robbers then departed with their booty.

Evidence was called and the case remanded.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## CONDITIONS STEADILY IMPROVING.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that contrary to general expectation, the business of the T.K.K. is steadily improving. On the South American route the gross profit was earned by the *Manila Maru* was ¥147,000. On the first voyage of the *Hongkong Maru* was ¥115,300, and on the second run ¥266,000 were made in profits. Besides this return, the Government subsidy is ¥70,000 per voyage and there is a good margin from this over all expenses are met. It is expected therefore, says the *Japan Herald*, that if the favourable conditions continue through the six voyages during this year the estimated profit will be obtained. The business on the North American service is also growing favourably. In the latest voyage of the *Chigo Maru*, a profit of ¥400,000 was obtained, and it seems probable that ¥400,000 will be reached in future voyages. Such being the conditions, the net profit will very likely cover the greater part if not all of the loss amounting to ¥1,066,000.

## RIVAL PACIFIC LINERS.

## FREIGHT RATES CUT DOWN.

The *Kobe Herald* of 25th ult. says:—It is stated in the *Osaka Mainichi* of to-day's date that the Osaka Suisen Kaisha, since the opening of the Tacoma route, has been taking up an independent attitude in regard to the passenger and freight business and has been competing with seven companies, viz, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the Pacific Mail, the Bank Line, Messrs Butterfield and Swire, the Canadian Pacific, R. Co., and the Great Northern Co., which constitute the North Pacific Conference. Lately the O.S.K. granted a discount rate of five per cent. on new cargo as compared with the Conference rate. The Conference yesterday passed a resolution to start an active competition against the O.S.K. and decided to reduce the freight from 6 dollars per 100 lbs of raw silk to 5 dollars. This reduction makes the rate much less than that charged by the O.S.K. This will be brought into force with the departure of the *Monzella* on April 27th and the *Kamakura Maru*, and communications to this effect have been made to shippers. The O.S.K. will not look this over of course and it is expected to make a further discount. It is believed the freight on other goods will be cut down.

At the present time, says the *Kobe Herald* of April 11th, it is reported that the Japanese shipping companies are undergoing various terms of improvement in Japanese ports.

## THE BUTLER WRIGHT CASE.

## QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

The action at the instance of Yuan Shu-han, Viceroy of Canton, against William Butler Wright, whose trial and conviction in connection with embarkments on the Canton-Kowloon Railway took place last year, was again before the court, reports the *Shanghai Times* of 28th ult. Mr. G. H. Wright represented the plaintiff and Mr. A. G. Mossop, in the absence of Mr. J. C. E. Douglas, appeared for the defendant. The present application was on behalf of the plaintiff to have the plea in the defence that the defendant being resident in Hongkong this court had no jurisdiction, and that in view of the arbitration agreement the action was not triable in this court, be struck out as being unnecessary, and as tending to prejudice, embarras, and delay the fair trial of the action. In giving his decision on the application, his Lordship (Sir Havilland de Saumarez) said: This application arises out of two pleas or two paragraphs in the statement of defence both of which refer to the jurisdiction. The fact that the defendant is a resident in the year 1909 before me is that some time in the year 1909 the defendant in this action was tried before the Supreme Court and convicted of making away with certain money which was the property of his employer, and it is in respect of that money amongst other matters that the present action is brought by His Excellency Yuan Shu-han, who is the Governor-General of the Liangkwaig. Whether he is the proper person to sue or not is, I gather from the pleadings, a question which will be raised later, but in the meantime he is a high Chinese official, representing or seeking at all events to represent in this action the railway in whose service the defendant was. On his conviction Wright was sent to serve his sentence in the Gaol at Hongkong under the provisions of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act. Then an action was commenced and an order was made for service out of the jurisdiction by the Consul in Canton and also an order for substituted service on an agent of the defendant resident in Canton. I do not know how far he was an agent, but he would be covered by the words of rule 11 B—some other person within the jurisdiction of the court on his behalf proved that there is reasonable probability that the document through that agent will come to the knowledge of the person to be served. At the time that these defalcations occurred the defendant had his usual place of abode within the jurisdiction of the court. To take the words of the definition of resident in the rules of court, resident means having a fixed place of abode in China or Korea. Resident of course defined as an adjective there. I think these are all the facts which are necessary to bear in mind. The course adopted by the defendant in these circumstances has been to rest on pleadings—that is the defence. The objection to the first defence, is that as a matter of fact this is while purporting to be an objection to the jurisdiction of the court in fact an objection to the order which was made for substituted service out of the jurisdiction. The practice of the court in this case has always been to order substituted service and not service out of the jurisdiction, and in being guided as to whether we shall make an order for substituted service we have followed Order 11 of the Rules of the Supreme Court in England. Order 11 in this particular case, Rule 1 E, is the rule under which such a service as this will be made. This action is an action on one of the in debatable actions under the old pleading founded on a contract, and Order 11 Rule 1 E is as follows:—The action is founded on any breach or alleged breach, whether the jurisdiction of any contract, whether made or to be performed, within the jurisdiction. This money had to be accounted for as I can see; the court had jurisdiction to order this summons, and it seems to me that that discretion was properly exercised. Not that this matters at the present time, because, on the case of Preston v. Lumont, it seems to me quite clear that the defendant is too late to take this objection in another form, that is to say by an objection to the jurisdiction which he ought to have taken at the earliest possible opportunity in order that if this court had no jurisdiction the expense of preparing the trial should have been saved. It is a little difficult, to understand the argument in this paragraph cited to me from Sir Francis Pigott's book on extrajurisdiction. He appears to agree that if we follow the English practice and only make an order for substituted service in a case where service out of the jurisdiction would be ordered, then that rule is in accordance with his views on extrajurisdiction. I think as a matter of fact that so far all these conditions have been fulfilled in this particular case. He then goes on some hypothesis which I have not quite been able to follow, that it is only a very limited number of cases that such a rule as this can be applied. If this is what that paragraph means, I disagree with it. The practice of this court has been, as I say, to follow the first part of what he suggests should be the rule, and I see no reason to depart from it. The rule of the court No. 11, is perfectly clear, and it is very general. It says, "If it appears to the court that for any reason personal service cannot be conveniently effected." The fact that the man is out of the jurisdiction is certainly a reason why personal service cannot be conveniently effected. Unless therefore it is shown to me that that rule, ultra vires, clearly is not bound by it. It has not been shown that that rule is ultra vires, and the order has been made under that rule, namely, B, which gives the provincial court jurisdiction in such a case as the present. If it was thought that that order was improperly made it should have been attacked and not pleaded. Therefore I think that that part of the pleading must go. As regards the question of arbitration, I think, as I have said in respect to the circumstances under which this money is alleged to have become due and the position of the parties, this is a case in which the court would not exercise the jurisdiction vested in it by Article 4 of the Arbitration Act, but under any circumstances it seems to me for exactly the same reason as was pleaded in Preston v. Lumont in the last question and which was pleaded in the case of the London D. & W. Society against Abbot, namely, that objections to the jurisdiction should be taken at the earliest possible opportunity, again would prevent the defendant from succeeding in setting up that plea now. That case was decided on the Common Law Procedure Act which Mr. Wright informs me was exactly in the same terms or substantially in the same terms as Section 4 of the Arbitration Act. I do not think it is material to consider it particularly because one can understand the reasoning of it, and applying the reasoning of it to that section it is quite clear that the defendant, if he wishes to rely upon that remedy which might open the jurisdiction of the Court, ought to take the opportunity of urging that remedy upon the court at the earliest possible opportunity. He has not done that, and as I very much doubt if such an application had been made I should have acceded to it, in view of the position of the parties. I therefore order that these paragraphs of the defence be struck out, and I shall order the defendant to pay the cost in any event.

## BILL OF EXCHANGE DISHONoured.

## ACTION IN THE SUMMARY COURT.

4th inst. Before Mr. Justice Hareland, Acting Puisne Judge, in the Summary Court this morning, the Ying Cheong Lung firm, of 66, Wellington Street, to recover the sum of \$215, amount due on a bill of exchange duly accepted and dishonoured by the defendants. The plaintiff further claimed the sum of \$2.25 as interest due on the bill of exchange. Mr. Shenton appeared for the plaintiff and the defendant appeared in person.

Mr. Shenton stated that the bill of exchange was duly presented to the defendant firm but was dishonoured. A writ of foreign attachment was applied for and granted on the ground that the defendants tried to evade the process of the Court. The debt was attached to the writ and there was no defence of the plaintiff's bill. The sum of \$2.25 was also due as interest on the bill of exchange.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff with costs.

In connection with the same case, the garnishee representing the Yau Lung Hing firm was called into the box. He stated that the Yau Lung Hing firm owed the Ying Cheong Lung \$215 and the Ying Cheong Lung owed the Yau Lung Hing \$392.55, therefore the sum of \$377 was due to the Ying Cheong Lung. Witness stated that he was willing to pay the amount.

His Lordship made an order for the amount to be paid into Court by the garnishee and a further order for payment out to the plaintiff.

## GALE AT WUCOW.

## DAMAGE TO SMALL CRAFT.

## [From Our Own Correspondent.]

Wucow, and May, 1910. At 3 p.m. on Wednesday a cyclonic squall passed over the city. It carried off the roof of numerous buildings. Such was the force of the wind that several steamers and pontoons were dragged from their moorings. Numerous small crafts were overturned and many sank. So far as is known only three lives were lost. The gale seems to have been only local.

## THE PRICE OF OPIUM.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature in connection with the letter written to a Bombay contemporary by Sir Sassoon David with regard to the enormous prices obtained for the opium is that Sir Sassoon David, who is looked upon as an expert, should have been so far out in his reckoning. Sir Fleetwood Wilson, in the course of his Financial Statement, remarked that he believed Rs. 1,750 to be a reasonably safe assumption of the average price. For the year which has just begun, Sir Sassoon David put the rate at Rs. 2,000. At the first sale on the 5th inst. 3,300 chests realized an average price of Rs. 3,826. The great difference between the figure of the expert and the figure actually obtained is some excuse for Sir Fleetwood Wilson. Sir Sassoon David pointed out that as a result of the large difference between the Government estimate and the sale price there will be a surplus of sixty-eight lakhs, fifty odd thousand rupees for one month's sales at which rate the Government will realize a surplus of over eight crores of rupees on the year. This of course assumes that the high price will be maintained. This will no doubt depend to a great extent upon how far the Chinese Government carry out their restrictions of opium cultivation in China. From recent news of violent opposition in parts of China to the attempt to stop cultivation it is evident that the Chinese Government have no easy task before them. His own opinion does not satisfy the wants of the Chinaman as well as does the Indian product, which is a point in favour of the present high price being maintained, whatever cultivation may take place in China. At the same time it is safe to assume that if the Chinese Government do not fulfil their share of the bargain, the price of Indian opium will fall.—*Englishman*.

## "NIPPON MARU" IN A GALE.

## JAPANESE LEVIATHAN WEATHERS THE STORM.

Still bearing the scars of a lambasting received from a cyclone encountered on the run from Yokohama to Honolulu, the Japanese liner *Nippon Maru* arrived yesterday just 20 minutes after midnight, says the *San Francisco Call* of 4th March. At sunrise the federal doctors boarded the liner and the passengers were on the Pacific Mail wharf before 8 o'clock. Captain H. S. Smith, who succeeded Captain Stevens as the master of the liner, says that the storm was the worst he ever encountered and the appearance of the *Nippon* confirms his judgment.

Half a dozen heavy glass points on the starboard side were blown in by the waves. The brass frame that held the ports was twisted into junk. Three of the ports that were torn from their fastenings were in the saloon and water that came pouring in flooded the saloon waist deep. One of the glass ports was thrown out of its frame so violently that it landed on the sideboard in the centre of the saloon and left a track like that of a 10 inch shell. Of the stained glass doors to the saloon only the frames were left. Much damage was done about the deck. Everything movable was washed overboard and the starboard gangway was smashed.

As a result of the storm the *Nippon*, already late, lost more time and was then held over a day in Honolulu for inspection by the United States authorities before the steamer's passenger license was renewed. For these reasons the *Nippon* arrived here Monday instead of the previous Thursday. The liner brought 24 cable passengers and 50 Atlantic, 50 of whom were Hindus. The cargo of 2,564 tons included 2,739 rolls of matting, 514 bales of raw silk and a small shipment of tea.

## EXTRAORDINARY DISEASE IN OSAKA FU.

## LOCAL MEDICAL MEN BAFFLED.

In the three villages of Kamishi, Tsukuro, and Nishi-motomura, of Sanboku District, Osaka Fu, a peculiar disease has been prevailing since last year. Dr. Iwano of Tsukuro, has diagnosed 26 patients suffering from the disease since March of last year. Twenty-three of them died and three are still under treatment. The patients are all boys under 15 years of age. At first the patients feel a shivering, cold, sensation and when fever sets in, the whole body is covered with purple spots. The tip of the spots is a little swollen with water. When pressed with the fingers, the purple colour does not fade. The patient gradually passes into a state of coma and dies in from 10 to 30 hours. Acute, pale, is felt in all the joints, accompanied by a severe headache. Dr. Yoshida, of the Osaka Fu Sanitary Department, was sent to the localities and a report is to be made to the Home Department. According to the statement of Dr. Iwano, the malady is not infectious but there are signs of its spreading to the localities near by.—*Kobe Herald*.



## RUBBER FINANCE.

## HOW THE HONGKONG MARKET IS FAIRING.

## EFFECT OF THE RECENT SLUMP.

To all accounts, the rubber boom locally is reverting to normality. Last week's setback in share quotations, capped as it was, by the unexpected slump all round yesterday, must have given speculators material for reflection. It was only the variety of exchange manipulations who could have conceived the possibility of so eternal success in the "bull" movement so successfully carried out in Mincing Lane. Now that the inevitable "bear" raid has come about, the market, as has happened in innumerable instances before, has been thrown into a state of absolute demoralization. Scanning the cable list, kindly supplied to us from day to day by Messrs. Kadoorie and Co., one cannot but be forced to the conclusion that the "drop" between the "panicky" condition of the market, associated with a week "bull" phalanx. The latter's weakness constitutes the "bear" strength, hence the success they are now scoring, with one fell swoop. If regret must be expressed at the temerity of speculators who had gone "beyond their depth," satisfaction must be felt that the reaction has arrived, greater and more incalculable damage is inflicted upon the mean of small means who have rushed into the temptingly attractive form of speculation when the more sober-minded and moneyed investors have more fully felt their way with delicate caution. It is with feeling of satisfaction, therefore, that one sees the probability that much of the capital which was being sent out of the Colony in the form of cash or scrip will before long once again be devoted to the advancement of our own local industries. In this connection, it is interesting to observe that the Shanghai financial journal called *Capital and Commerce* has the following remarks to make, bearing out, as they do, the opinions that have previously been expressed on this subject in the columns of the *Telegraph*—

## COMPANY PROMOTING IN SHANGHAI.

"While company promotion in Shanghai and elsewhere is proceeding in the same pace as before we find that the investor is not madly after 'any' rubber share as before, and there is a beginning in the way of analyzing critically the prospects recently issued. Local companies are beginning to be scanned more carefully and prospects analyzed, and are less liable to eventual failures to-day than a month previous. In Shanghai, after the settlement, the upward movement of the shares has been checked, temporarily as many wish, and while the rise was justified by the output or the dividend the fall was only bound to come. Every prospectus is, as customary, glowing with the brilliant prospects of a dividend, companies being so watchful of the shareholders' interests as to calculate the revenue which rubber at 7/ per lb. and with a high state of cultivation, with possible production in two years. Whatever might be the future price of rubber, he did not think any part of the world could produce at greater profit than the Malay Peninsula. Wild rubber could not be produced at a profit when the price fell to 3s. a pound, and when the price did fall the demand for planted rubber would be enormously increased."

The chairman stated that he agreed with many of the remarks made by Sir Frank Swettenham as to rubber prospects. A number of rubber propositions had been foisted upon the public that were not worth the paper that the prospectus were written on. A good many chickens would come home to roost before this rubber business was over.

"We have always held (says our contemporary) that there are no sounder promotions where estates are bought and raised on credit, and companies formed with a good amount of working capital. Once more we assert that rubber is a safe and profitable investment when the speculative element is absent."

## TOTAL CAPITALISATION.

The total capitalisation of old and new rubber companies formed in London up till the 16th of February last reaches the enormous sum of £1,517,108, of which £5,040,000 belongs to the old companies, formed before the boom. In Shanghai something like one and a half million sterling has been sunk in rubber, and in Hongkong about the same amount may be calculated as having been tied up in the same form of investment. That more and more has been finding the same destination is a conclusion that anyone who follows the movements of the local share market is bound to concede.

## THE DRINK OF THE VORTEX.

Those whose daily experience takes their memory back over thirty years in the Hongkong Exchange support us in the contention we have put forward, almost *ad nauseam*, that the injudicious plunge into it by mere fledglings in share dabbling is "carrying them dangerously near the brink of the vortex, and it is well that the reaction in the rubber market has come as early as it did, lest the mad swirl might have caught more of the unwary "young 'uns" to their own undoing. In Shanghai, apparently a period of healthy reaction has also set in. Rubber shares are all very good in their way, but when put in front of purchasers at prices which are not, to all appearances, payable at ordinary Bank rates of interest obtainable, it is not only foolish but reprehensible for small investors to put their capital into concerns which offer precious promises in contradistinction to solid local ventures that have for years been ear-marked by success and which show every evidence of thriving for years to come.

## THE GAMBLING MANIA.

Of course, it has to be granted that every man born into this world is more or less of a gambler at heart. If he escapes the inherent tendency in his childhood days, he is almost sure to acquire it in the days of his maturity. Therefore we find that the rubber boom in the Far East has been progressing with great activity, with a recklessness on the part of the purchasers of rubber shares which resembles nothing so much as the wildness with which the British took up South Sea shares before the bubble collapsed. That such a catastrophe should befall the South Sea Bubble will not follow the rubber boom is devoutly to be wished, but, at the same time, it is well that our local investors should be reminded that the ground upon which they are treading is as dangerous and may at any moment immerse them in its uncertain depths.

Sir Frank Swettenham, late Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States (who is quoted as perhaps the greatest living authority on British Malaya), has given his approximation of the opinions expressed above. Mr. W. F. Nutt, the chairman of the Selangor Chamber of Commerce, the man on the spot, said in a recent speech at the annual meeting of the Chamber, "It is well that the public should in these times of unparalleled prosperity be warned against the flotation of companies with a capital that spells ruin to these estates in the years to come when the price of rubber will without doubt fall with the increased production."

And the chairman of the Kuala Selangor Rubber Co., paraphrasing those remarks when he stated, at the annual meeting of shareholders on the 4th ult., that he "agreed with many of the remarks made by Sir Frank Swettenham as to rubber prospects. A number of rubber propositions had been foisted upon the public that were not worth the paper that the prospectus were written on. A good many chickens would come home to roost before this rubber business was over."

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Dear Sir,—There is a street in Hongkong called Duddell Street. It leads from Queen's Road in the north, up a hill, to a wide flight of stone steps in the south. It is this stairway, or what is beside it, or beneath it, which moves me to appeal to you. I do not know what the thing may be. But—and I see in the Directory that there is a Sanitary Department in Hongkong, as well as a flight of stone steps in Duddell Street—I am a Sanitary Inspector, mounting those steps on my way to my lift after meritoriously using my nose elsewhere in the interests of the public, I should seek for some culprit's nose to rub in the thing, whatever it is; that blights the underneath, or the sides, of that stone stairway. Sir, I invoke the irresistible power of the Press, and appeal against the noisomeness of the thing and the want of nose (and "nose") of the Sanitary Department.—Yours etc.

THE QUADRILATERAL.  
Hongkong, 5th May, 1910.

## UNITED SINGAPORE RUBBER COMPANY.

## REMOVAL OFFER OF PURCHASE.

It is stated in to-day's report, the *Straits Times* of 27th ult., that a Shanghai syndicate is making an offer to the United Singapore Rubber Company to take over the property of that company and refloat on a capital of \$5,000,000. The directors, we believe, were not eager to sell, but the offer is so tempting that it must go before the shareholders. A good deal of the land which will be transferred if the offer is accepted was recently purchased from the Government at a premium of \$30 per acre, and is subject to a grant of \$1 per acre for the first six years and to \$4 per acre afterwards.

## KUALA SELANGOR RUBBER.

## A WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Kuala Selangor Rubber Company on 4th ult., Mr. W. A. Horn stated that the report was a fairly satisfactory one. There was a prospect of additional property being acquired which would give them 16,000 acres all round the factory, in a high state of cultivation, with possible production in two years. Whatever might be the future price of rubber, he did not think any part of the world could produce at greater profit than the Malay Peninsula. Wild rubber could not be produced at a profit when the price fell to 3s. a pound, and when the price did fall the demand for planted rubber would be enormously increased."

The chairman stated that he agreed with many of the remarks made by Sir Frank Swettenham as to rubber prospects. A number of rubber propositions had been foisted upon the public that were not worth the paper that the prospectus were written on. A good many chickens would come home to roost before this rubber business was over.

## FAR-ASTERN AFFAIRS.

## BRITISH POLICY QUESTIONED.

London, April 30th.

The Government's replies to the daily questions about China have excited the keenest interest and comment.

Independent papers denounce the evasiveness of the replies. *The Globe*, under the title "The Paralyzed Foreign Office," asserts that there is growing reason to distrust Sir Edward Grey's Far Eastern Policy. The paper views with concern the hesitating tendency to avoid all trouble, initiative and responsibility, even at the expense of a very considerable sacrifice of British interests. His extraordinary weakness in connection with the Chinkow-Aigun Railway was a case in point. *The Globe* continues: "The Government does nothing to help British merchants in Manchuria. Everyone will be glad if Sir Edward Grey uses such influence as remains to him to support the work of British subjects in the Orient."

## THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

The *Financial Review* is the effort to galvanize the China Association into life (it is) and asserts that, if British interests are to remain permanent in China, closer co-ordination of commercial, financial and political interests must be adopted. This could only be undertaken by the Foreign Office in conjunction with the more important commercial groups.

## THE CHINCHOU-AIGUN RAILWAY.

A series of questions in the House of Commons, notably by Earl Winterton, Unionist member for Horsham, and Mr. J. F. Remount, Unionist member for Finsbury, have been directed to inquiring Government support for the British financial groups.

Replying to Mr. Remount, Mr. McKinnon Wood, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, declared that, after consideration of the many conditions, there appeared nothing unreasonable in the attitude of Russia and Japan in regard to the Chinkow-Aigun Railway.

Mr. Remount asked whether the Government would give the same backing to the British groups as did other nations to theirs. Mr. McKinnon Wood replied that the action of financial groups was entirely independent of the Government.

## CHINESE PORK.

There still exists much agricultural agitation against Chinese pork, of which 16,000 carcasses were re-exported last month because they were without backbones.

Mr. Jobb Burns, President of the Local Government Board, declared in the House that these were all white pigs, not "black scavengers."—*N. G. D. News.*

A case of sugar smuggling on a large scale has been discovered in Nagasaki prefecture. A Nagasaki dispatch to the *Osaka Mainichi* reports that a man named Yoshida Iwataro, aged 35, of Kagoshima prefecture, has been smuggling sugar from Korea since 1906. He first brought the sugar to Kanmura, in Nishisonohi district, Nagasaki prefecture, and thence sent it to Kagoshima, Kanara, Yokuba, Nagasaki, Hakata, Wakamatsu, and Oita. The total quantity of sugar smuggled is estimated to amount to no less than 5,000 bags. The smuggling was discovered by a Customs Inspector a few days ago whilst 400 bags were being landed at Kanmura. It is alleged, says the message, that the smuggler engages over 100 assistants. He has been living in a princely style, and kept concubines at various places in Kyushu.

## COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

## FATALITY NARROWLY AVERTED.

But for the presence of a police launch, in the vicinity of Holt's wharves on Wednesday, a fatality might have had to be recorded as the result of a collision in the harbour just at day-break. From the report, which has reached us, it appears that, at 5 a.m. on Wednesday, the steam launch *Albatros*, belonging to Holt's blue-linued line of steamers, collided with sampan No. 648 B, just off Blackhead Point. At the time the sampan was carrying a living freight of thirteen passengers—the unlucky 13 again—for Yuenai, when the *Albatros* crashed into her. The passengers and crew were all thrown into the water. They were the master of the launch and his wife and their family of five children and six passengers. Thanks to the lynx-eye of the European constable on board the police launch on patrol, the launch was quickly on the scene of the accident; for accident, pure and simple, the collision was.

The occupants of the sampan were struggling in the water, and if all were to be saved the crew of the launch were not to tarry or hesitate. Their rescuing duties were, to be commended, promptly and with determination. One by one the victims of the accident were pulled aboard the launch until all the luckless 13 were accounted for. It was found that two of the children were in a very precarious condition; they were in a state of unconsciousness and death from asphyxiation threatened them. Constable Pattison, of the police launch, to whose credit it due the energetic work of rescue, realizing the danger of the two children, immediately resorted to artificial respiration. So successful were P. C. Pattison's efforts, that, after whilst the children recovered consciousness and were immediately conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment. We understand that the youngsters are doing well under the care of the medical attendants in the hospital.

The adults were none the worse for their involuntary mutual immersion. The smartness of the Water Police launch in rescuing the passengers and crew of the sampan is worthy of every commendation, and we trust that the conduct and judgment displayed by Constable Pattison, who was in charge of the police boat at the time, will receive recognition at the hands of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

## ELPHINSTONE VS. HEAWOOD.

## DISCREPANCY WINS THE DAY.

A meeting to settle the dispute between these companies, or rather to get the shareholders of Elphinstone's consent to an arrangement the directors think advisable, was to be held at Messrs. Guthrie's offices at Singapore on May 3. The papers circulated amongst the shareholders of Elphinstone's state that the directors are of opinion that it would be best to come to an amicable understanding with Heawood and to suggest that the company in heavy costs. The directors are satisfied with the terms which are enumerated in the following memorandum.

## MEMORANDUM AS TO SCHEME OF SETTLEMENT.

The Elphinstone Estates, Limited, is to increase its paid-up Capital to \$150,000 by issuing its 75,000 reserve shares. Of these 50,000 are under option to pass to the Vendors to the Company, Messrs. Turner, Scott and Cumming, and 25,000 will be offered for immediate acceptance to shareholders on the register on, the third day of May, 1910, at par pro rata to their holdings. 25,000 shares divided amongst 457,000 shares will give one share for each nineteen.

The total issued capital of the Elphinstone Estates, Limited, will thereby be brought up to the equivalent of the present total issued capital of the Heawood Company and Rubber Estates, Limited, viz. £64,000. The Heawood and Rubber Estates, Limited, will further increase its Capital to £80,000 and to facilitate adjustment will subdivide its capital into shares of 2/- each.

The Elphinstone Company will receive from the Heawood Company 2,389,228 in fully paid shares of the Heawood Company (which when converted into shares of 2s. each will give 399,228 shares), and £1,783 in cash, in exchange for which shares and cash the Elphinstone Company will hand over the property to the Heawood Company and thereafter go into liquidation.

In addition to the above-mentioned shares and cash the Elphinstone Company will have its cash working capital of \$15,000 which however must be deducted all expenses of formation and liquidation, costs and other charges, in fact an expenditure from its inception except expenditure appertaining strictly to the working of the property which together with all revenue from the estate will be for account of the Heawood Company the cost of all telegrams incurred during negotiations for amalgamation will be divided equally between the two Companies.

As part of the scheme of amalgamation it is provided that Chong Ah Yung, the original owner of the property shall retain in the Heawood Company £1,000 in fully paid shares, this amount being due to him in terms of his Agreement with Mr. Joseph Boy in respect of increase of the Capital of the Company, it being a term of such Agreement that on any increase of the Capital of the Company acquiring the Estate he should be entitled to a pro rata increase of his vendor's shares.

It is also part of the scheme that the arrangement between Chong Ah Yung and Mr. Joseph Boy referred to on page 4 of the prospectus of the Elphinstone Company, whereby Chong Ah Yung was to be paid for his interest in the estate, shall be carried out by the Heawood Company.

The result of the foregoing to shareholders in the Elphinstone Company would work out as follows:—

389,228 Heawood shares of 2s. each divided amongst 550,000 Elphinstone shares will yield approximately 7 Heawood shares for each Elphinstone share.  
£2,788 cash in Ex. of (s. y. 2s. 4d. 5 25,000 shares  
Add cash working capital of £15,000 125,000 000

\$148,885.65 divided amongst 1,500,000 shares would yield about 27 cents per share.

In order to arrive at the net result, however, it is necessary to deduct a sum for the above mentioned expenditure. It is exceeding difficult to estimate this sum with any accuracy, but the Directors consider that it should not represent more than 5 cents per share, particularly as some Heawood shares must necessarily be left over as an asset in the hands of the Liquidator. On this basis the cash distribution would be about 22 cents per share.

The net result for the Elphinstone shareholders would therefore be—

For each ten Elphinstone shares they would receive—

7 Heawood shares of 2/- each,  
and approximately \$1.00 in cash;

It is understood that Mr. James Sellar who is interested in the Elphinstone Company, will have a seat upon the board of the reconstituted Heawood Company.—*Singapore Free Press.*

## HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

## A YEAR'S METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS.

The report of the Director of the Observatory (Mr. F. G. Gigg) for 1909, dated 25th February, 1910, states—

The comparison of weather-forecasts issued daily with the weather subsequently experienced has been conducted on the same system as heretofore (compare annual report for 1896 § 5). The results are as follows:—

Success 53 per cent, partial success 32 per cent, failure 2 per cent, partial failure 8 per cent. Following the method used in Meteorological Offices and taking the sum of total and partial success as a measure of success, and the sum of total and partial failure as a measure of failure, 90 per cent. of the weather-forecasts were successful in 1909.

The average results for the three preceding years were as follows:—

Success 58 per cent, partial success 33 per cent, failure 1 per cent, partial failure 9 per cent.

2. The number of typhoons directly affecting the North part of the China Sea was, as in the previous year, greater than usual, but the gales which resulted in the Colony were not of great severity with the exception of that of October 19th, when storm-force was reached.

The centre of this disturbance passed a few miles to the South of Gap Rock where typhoon force of wind was experienced for twelve hours. At the Observatory the maximum hourly wind velocity was 75 miles. At Victoria Peak the wind had attained an average hourly velocity of 90 miles when the cups of the Anemograph blew away.

3. From the commencement of the month of June

THE WEATHER MAP made daily for use in the Observatory has been reproduced on a scale suitable for exhibition, and copies have been placed at the following notice boards:—the Harbour office, Blake Pier and the Ferry Company. These maps while showing the broad features of pressure distribution are necessarily lacking in detail. It must be remembered that the telegraphic reporting stations are situated almost entirely on the seaboard and with the exception of a couple of stations on the Yangtze river, the interior of the continent is unrepresented.

Notwithstanding these disadvantages it is believed that the public has found the maps useful and applications for copies have been received from several persons. But as those at present exhibited have to be made by hand, it has not been found possible to meet their wishes, and in the present state of our communications the expense of reproducing the map for distribution would not be justified.

## 4. Under the arrangement mentioned in my last report (§ 3) the ordinary daily

## METEOROLOGICAL TELEGRAMS

were supplemented occasionally by extra observations from stations in the Philippines and Southern Formosa, during the prevalence of typhoons in those localities. The fullest use could not be made of this arrangement owing to the interruption of telegraphic communications so apt to occur at these times, in the islands.

These observations were forwarded by the courtesy of the Directors of the Philippines Weather Bureau and the Formosa Weather Service, and many of them proved of great value.

5. The Imperial Maritime Customs authorities at Swatow kindly forwarded an observation made at 9 p.m., from May till October. Unfortunately owing to delay in telegraphic transmission the greater part of these messages failed to reach the Observatory until next morning. Nevertheless they have been frequently useful.

It is to be regretted that the meteorological telegrams forwarded from Hoihow and Pakhoi, while showing some improvement in the time of receipt as compared with former years, are still received too late for forecasting purposes.

## 7. At the request of the Government I visited

## MANILA OBSERVATORY

in the spring, when I was received with the greatest courtesy by the "Reverend" Fr. Algué, the Director. During my short stay he was good enough to afford me every facility for seeing the equipment and the working of the establishment under his control.

Opportunity was taken to arrange details for the forwarding of the extra meteorological observations mentioned in paragraph 4.

8. In addition to the ordinary warnings, special warnings of the approach of typhoons have been sent regularly to the Authorities in Canton.

9. By the courtesy of the Naval Authorities meteorological messages were received occasionally from H.M. Ships during the year by wireless telegraphy, and in the case of the typhoon over the China Sea in November which caused so much delay to shipping, some valuable observations were received by this means from H.M.S. *Kent*, then en route to Singapore.

## 10. As already announced by His Excellency the Governor, the Chinese Authorities have

## promised to erect a

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATION.

on Pratas Islands, and this Government has agreed to allow the staff for the station to attend at the Hongkong Observatory in order to receive some training in making the necessary meteorological observations.

The latter will be of material assistance in the framing of weather-forecasts and storm-warnings.

11. The thanks of the Government are due to the Telegraph Companies who continue to forward meteorological telegrams from outposts to Hongkong free of charge; and also to the staff of the Eastern Extension, Australasian and China Telegraph Company at Sharp Peak, Hoihow, Bacolod and Cebu, who make and transmit observations twice daily.

12. During 1909 in addition to meteorological registers kept at about 40 stations on shore, 1,480

## SHIP LOGS

have been copied on board or forwarded by the Registrar. The total number of vessels whose log books have been made up was 194.

The total number of days' observations (counting separately those made on board different ships on the same day) was 14,736. Acknowledgment is here made of the courtesy of those masters of vessels who have been good enough to forward their observations.

13. The entry of observations made at sea in degree squares for the area 0° South and 45° North Latitude, and between the longitude of Singapore and 160° East of Greenwich has been continued by Mr. Jeffries and, after her return from leave of absence on November 3rd, by Miss Döberck, and 347,190 in all have now been entered.

The means of these observations have been taken for the degree squares comprised in the following areas:—Equator to 6° South Latitude and from Longitude of Singapore to 125° East for the months of January to December inclusive; Equator to 25° North Latitude and from 100° to 125° East Longitude for the month of January.

14. The tracks of the

TYPHOONS OF 1909 have been laid down by Mr. Plummer, and they will be printed and distributed as soon as possible.

15. During the past year several hundred indirect comparisons of barometer and aneroid on board ship have been made. A few have been made with aneroids, have been compared for various people in the Observatory.

## THE RAINFALL

in inches recorded by the gauge placed in the Police compound at Tai-po, New Territories, was as follows:—January 1.71, February 2.08, March 2.37, April 2.30, May 3.15, June 10.45, July 19.42, August 9.28, September 7.47, October 25.58, November 0.07, December 0.00, the total for the year 1909 being 88.48 inches. On an average of the four years during which this gauge has been in operation the rainfall measured at Tai-po has exceeded that recorded at the Observatory by 20 per cent.

17. The Dines-Baxendell pressure-tube Anemograph ordered from London in the spring had not been received at the close of the year. It has since arrived and is now being mounted, and it is expected that it will be brought into use shortly.

A chronograph of inexpensive form ordered at the same time, was received in December, and has since, by means of an electrical device, been made available for obtaining a record of the revolutions of the cups of the Brickley Anemograph during short intervals of time, whenever required.

The registering parts of these instruments are placed on the ground floor where the record can be inspected at all times, which is a great advantage.

18. In 1909 the number of transits observed was 531. The axis of the transit instrument was levelled 262 times, and collimation and azimuth errors were determined 18 times by aid of the meridian mark. The whole of these observations have been made by Mr. Plummer. Both the standard clocks have been cleaned during the year, the Mean Time clock on the 7th May and the Sidereal clock on the 29th of the same month. The Time-ball clock was oiled and the escapement cleaned on the 27th March. The gongs of all of them subsequently have been satisfactory.

## 19. The errors of

## THE TIME-BALL

are given on Table I. The ball is not dropped on Sundays nor on Government holidays. There were no failures in 1909. On the 14th July and on October 19th it was not dropped in consequence of heavy gales, and on October 20th and December 8th because the line was out of order. It was therefore dropped successfully on 295 days.

## KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

## A DOUBLE PRESENTATION.

and inst.

The second annual dinner of the Kowloon Cricket Club—a sporting organisation which claims a membership of over 200 on the roll and which is developing with considerable vigour—was held on Saturday, will long be remembered in the annals of that institution for the distinguished events of that annual reunion. The occasion was availed of for the presentation by the Club of an illuminated address to their president in honour of the Knighted recently conferred upon Sir Horumjee Nowjee Moddy. That gentleman occupied two seats of honour at the table of the convivial gathering. On his right was Mons. G. Liebert, one of the guests of the evening, while on his left was Mr. D. Harvey, who was the chairman on the occasion. Ranged along the T-head of the table were the members of the committee with whom sat the principal guests. Mr. D. Parabolis was one of the number. At the opposite end of the table, Mr. W. Stewart discharged the duties of vice-chairman. Upon Messrs. T. Ohee (hon. secretary) and J. H. Mead (hon. treasurer, of the Club) fell the burden of the arduous duties of M.C.'s, and the hospitality they dispensed were of the right royal decorations of the hall were simple and effective. The Club colours flanked the table which was prettily laid out with red roses and green ferns in harmony with the distinctive Club colours.

The toast of "The King" having been loyally pledged, Mr. G. T. Lloyd submitted "The Kowloon Cricket Club" which was very enthusiastically received.

Mr. Robinson, Captain of the Kowloon Cricket Club, responded on behalf of the members. The speaker briefly reviewed the history of the Club, from its inception in 1880, through the courtesy of Mr. Henry Humphreys, who are allowed its use of a ground for the playing of the national game.

The Chairman, in a speech which was punctuated by frequent and loud applause, then expressed the great pleasure it gave him to welcome their worthy president, Sir Horumjee Moddy. He was sure they were all as pleased as he to have with them on that occasion one to whom, both as a club and as members of a favoured community, they owed so much. (Applause.) If the K.C.C. did not owe its inception to Sir Horumjee it at least owed to him the support of a large measure of the excellent position in which it now stood. (Applause.) Unfortunately, he could not make any flourish of trumpets over the Club's achievements on the cricket field this year. Cricket was, however, but one of the sports to which the members devoted their attention, and what little success they had had in this line had been more than counterbalanced by their winning of the first Tennis League Shield—(Applause)—and not least, by the highly successful Children's Sports in which both their worthy President and our esteemed Governor took a lively interest. (Applause.) The Club was a healthy condition in every way. The members stood at over 200 and if one good thing more than another could be said of the K.C.C. it was that the spirit of good fellowship predominated over the friendly rivalry which animated the members in the various competitions. (Applause.)

Mr. Harvey then asked their worthy president's acceptance of a handsome morocco and silver bound illuminated address, which, he added, very inadequately expressed not only their feeling of appreciation of his great help, but also of their esteem for him personally. (Loud Applause.)

At the request of the Chairman the Secretary, Mr. T. Ohee, read the address as follows:—

"Sir Horumjee N. Moddy, Kt.  
Dear Sir,—We the undersigned committee and members of the Kowloon Cricket Club desire to convey to you our heartfelt congratulations, and to express the pleasure we feel that His Most Gracious Majesty the King has been pleased to recognize the numerous public services you have rendered to the community during the many years you have resided in the Colony by raising you to that distinguished Order of Knighthood of which you are now a member.

"We have on several occasions been the recipients of your generosity and have experienced your good-fellowship and hospitality, and the fact that whilst inaugurating and assisting so many important educational and charitable movements in this Colony you have at the same time held out a 'helping' and encouraging hand to the cause of sport and recreation (indicated the liberal broad-mindedness which

has ever been one of your admirable characteristics. (Applause.)

"We pray that you will accept these our sincere congratulations and our hope that you will be spared for many years to witness the fruition and maturity of the many important undertakings which have been fostered by your interest and generosity." (Applause.)

The Chairman then handed the address to Sir Horumjee, and invited the gathering to rise and drink "a bumper" toast to his long life and prosperity.

The toast was pledged accordingly to the music of "For he's jolly good fellow" sung by the assembly.

Sir Horumjee Moddy, who appeared to be overwhelmed by the spontaneous demonstration of good will, then rose to respond. He was greeted with vociferous cheers. He said: "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—It is difficult for me to find words wherewith to sufficiently thank you all for the enthusiastic manner in which you have just toasted me. I can only say that I do thank you most heartily and sincerely and take this opportunity of assuring you that I have this evening I have also to thank you very sincerely for the handsome address which you have just presented me and which I shall value and treasure to the end of my life. (Applause.) I am very pleased indeed to learn that the Club is in so sound a condition, and congratulate the members upon the winning of the tennis shield, and hope we may be more successful on the cricket field next season. (Applause.) Personally, I am afraid I have been able to do but little in furthering the welfare of this Club, of which I have the honour to be a resident, and in which I take a great interest, and I think that it owes a deeper debt of gratitude to the Governor and Lady Lugard, who have both taken a keen interest therein, more especially in the annual children's sports which are held under its auspices. If I would wish, however, gentlemen, to assure you that your interest and welfare are mine and I trust that you will not hesitate to call upon me in times of difficulty and stress. (Loud applause.)



### IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

College and the District Schools caused by limitation of numbers in a division to 10, which is estimated at 304, should be made by the provision by Government of three to grade schools for Chinese, situated at Tai-

**CARGO OF SILK DAMAGED.**

and Godown Co. at Kowloon. 476 bales of silk, whose value must be anything between \$300,000 and half a million dollars, were shipped from Hongkong. It is at present quite impossible to tell which bales have been

who is surveyor for the "Germanischer" Lloyd. Any estimate made by guest-work is no pro-

ten thousand pounds at 0.5 per cent, the balance sheet you will observe the sum £1,751,185 10d. has been written off development expenditure. This brings the purchase of the property as per last balance sheet together with development expenditure, including

well be accorded to Messrs. Prior and Gibson for the successful manner in which they have

work getting into form, and, although nothing official has yet been arranged, it is hoped that several of the best swimmers from the northern port will be able to come up here and meet our cracks in the big baths. — *Saturday Times*



## THE SHANGHAI RACES.

## FIRST DAY'S RESULTS.

The postponed Shanghai Spring Races commenced to-day and will be continued to-morrow and Thursday.

Following are the results received up to the time of going to press—

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFIN PLATE.—Three quarter mile.

Halley's Comet (Moller) ..... 1  
Portrush (Paulsen) ..... 2  
Raven (Willemsen) ..... 3  
Time: 1 m. 39 1/5 sec.  
Record time: 1 m. 27 1/2 sec.

CRITERION STAKES.—One mile.  
Marbles (Alderton) ..... 1  
Orcas (Rowe) ..... 2  
Fabiul (Moller) ..... 3  
Time: 2 m. 11 sec.  
Record time: 2 m. 07 1/2 sec.

GRIFIN PLATE.—Three quarter mile.  
Minstral (Alderton) ..... 1  
Rubber King (Burkhill) ..... 2  
Pavia (Orighton) ..... 3  
Time: 1 m. 35 4/5 sec.  
Record time: 1 m. 27 3/5 sec.

THE CATHAY CUP.—One mile and a half.  
China (Orighton) ..... 1  
Vespasian (Alderton) ..... 2  
Royal Rose (Burkhill) ..... 3  
Time: 2 m. 28 sec.  
Record time: 2 m. 09 3/5 sec.

THE POU-MA-TING CUP.—One mile.  
Mahalia (Willemsen) ..... 1  
Sandy (Hayes) ..... 2  
Varusa (Lampshire) ..... 3  
Time: 1 m. 13 1/5 sec.  
Record time: 1 m. 01 1/2 sec.

THE HART LIVERY CUP.—Half a mile.  
Hauk (Paulsen) ..... 1  
Snippet (Eggers) ..... 2  
Verdun (Alderton) ..... 3  
Time: 1 m. 01 2/5 sec.  
Record time: 55 3/5 sec.

THE JOCKEY C.P.—One mile.  
Mormon (Rowe) ..... 1  
M. Off (Brand) ..... 2  
Buckingham (Johnstone) ..... 3  
Time: 1 m. 13 3/5 sec.  
Record time: 1 m. 02 1/2 sec.

THE KIANGSU CUP.—One mile and three quarters.  
Spring-Rose (Burkhill) ..... 1  
Sagittarius (Alderton) ..... 2  
Perseus (Vida) ..... 3  
Time: 4 m. 08 1/5 sec.  
Record time: 3 m. 43 4/5 sec.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.  
Vicount (Springfield) ..... 1  
O. Kieg (Burkhill) ..... 2  
Warwick (Dalgleish) ..... 3  
Time: 2 m. 54 1/5 sec.  
Record time: 2 m. 33 4/5 sec.

THE CHILLI CUP.—One mile.  
Patroc (Jones) ..... 1  
Mist (Vida) ..... 2  
Cauchichou (Lindsay) ..... 3  
Time: 2 m. 19 1/5 sec.  
Record time: 2 m. 07 1/2 sec.

SECOND DAY'S RESULTS.

CHU-KA-ZA CUP.—  
Marbles (Alderton) ..... 1  
Hauk (Paulsen) ..... 2  
Orcas (Rowe) ..... 3  
Time: 1 m. 37 3/5 sec.

SHANGHAI DEBUT.  
Minstral (Alderton) ..... 1  
Oil King (Burkhill) ..... 2  
Vicount (Springfield) ..... 3  
Time: 3 m. 31 3/5 sec.

MOYGLAN PLATE.  
Stain Hank (Vida) ..... 1  
Cauchichou (Lindsay) ..... 2  
Portrush (Paulsen) ..... 3  
Time: 3 m. 02 sec.

RACE CLUB CUP.  
Sagittarius (Alderton) ..... 1  
Buckingham (Johnstone) ..... 2  
Galwick (Rowe) ..... 3  
Time: 4 m. 35 1/5 sec.  
Record time: 4 m. 16 1/5 sec.

GRAND STAND STAKES.  
Cumberbatch (Johnstone) ..... 1  
Rubber King (Burkhill) ..... 2  
Prowfield (Moller) ..... 3  
Time: 2 m. 55 3/5 sec.  
Record time: 2 m. 33 4/5 sec.

THE SICCAWEI CUP.—One mile and a quarter.  
Marango (Rowe) ..... 1  
Fabiul (Moller) ..... 2  
Lamerton (Johnstone) ..... 3  
Time: 2 m. 50 1/5 sec.  
Record time: 2 m. 33 4/5 sec.

THE PEKING STAKES.—One mile.  
Appleforth (Johnstone) ..... 1  
Raven (Willemsen) ..... 2  
Halley's Comet (Moller) ..... 3  
Time: 2 m. 20 7/5 sec.  
Record time: 2 m. 02 sec.

THE SHANGHAI STAKES.—One mile and a half.  
Stirrup Cop (Hayes) ..... 1  
Vespasian (Alderton) ..... 2  
Capitaine Maurice (Schroer) ..... 3  
Time: 3 m. 36 sec.  
Record time: 3 m. 09 7/5 sec.

THE SPRING CUP.—One mile.  
Clarehaven (Cunningham) ..... 1  
Stadacora (Jones) ..... 2  
Snippet (Eggers) ..... 3  
Time: 2 m. 18 1/5 sec.  
Record time: 2 m. 02 sec.

THE SCURRY STAKES.—Seven furlongs.  
Rough (Johnstone) ..... 1  
Sandy (Hayes) ..... 2  
Cr-pand (Schroer) ..... 3  
Time: 1 m. 45 3/5 sec.  
Record time: 1 m. 45 3/5 sec.

THIRD DAY'S RESULTS.

GREAT NORTHERN PLATE.  
Faster (Milch) ..... 1  
Fabiul (Moller) ..... 2  
Orcas (Rowe) ..... 3  
Time: 1 m. 57 sec.

RUBICON PLATE.  
Oil King (Burkhill) ..... 1  
Orific (Jones) ..... 2  
Valballa (Springfield) ..... 3  
Time: 2 m. 57 1/5 sec.

SHANTUNG STAKES.  
Halley's Comet (Moller) ..... 1  
Cauchichou (Lindsay) ..... 2  
Applebank (Johnstone) ..... 3  
Time: 2 m. 16 3/5 sec.

ROYAL ROSE (Burkhill) ..... 1  
Fabiul (Moller) ..... 2  
Sandy (Hayes) ..... 3  
Time: 2 m. 27 3/5 sec.  
Record time: 2 m. 07 1/2 sec.

RACING STAKES.—One mile.  
Rough (Jones) ..... 1  
Perseus (Vida) ..... 2  
Mahalia (Willemsen) ..... 3  
Time: 2 m. 11 1/5 sec.  
Record time: 2 m. 11 1/5 sec.

## YANGTZE CUP.—One mile and three quarters.

Buckingham (Johnstone) ..... 1  
Sule (Vida) ..... 2  
Bauff (Burkhill) ..... 3  
Time: 4 m. 12 3/5 sec.  
Record time: 3 m. 43 4/5 sec.

MANCHU STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.  
Warwick (Dalgleish) ..... 1  
Kismet (Rallion) ..... 2  
Edendale (Johnstone) ..... 3  
Time: 2 m. 54 3/5 sec.  
Record time: 2 m. 33 4/5 sec.

CONSOLATION STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.  
Orcas (Rowe) ..... 1  
Argante (Meyersink) ..... 2  
Lamerton (Johnstone) ..... 3  
Time: 2 m. 54 3/5 sec.

CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.—One mile and a quarter.  
Marbles (Springfield) ..... 1  
Spring Rose (Burkhill) ..... 2  
Sagittarius (Moller) ..... 3  
Time: 2 m. 50 sec.  
Record time: 2 m. 33 4/5 sec.

A protest having been lodged against Marbles' win and sustained, the final decision of the race was announced to be as follows:—

Spring Rose ..... 1  
Sagittarius ..... 2  
Stirrup Cop ..... 3  
Time: 2 m. 54 3/5 sec.

NIL DESPERANDUM CUP.—Seven furlongs.  
Portrush (Vida) ..... 1  
Cauchichou (Lindsay) ..... 2  
Koran (Burkhill) ..... 3  
Time: 1 m. 01 4/5 sec.  
Record time: 1 m. 45 7/5 sec.

## UNITED LANKATS PLANTATIONS.

## PROPOSAL TO DISPOSE OF PROPERTY TO NEW COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the United Lankat Plantations Company was held recently at Winchester House, London, at which a resolution was passed authorizing the board to sell the company's rubber plantations to a new company to be formed.

Mr. J. A. H. Drought presided, and moved the resolution. He said that, in the opinion of the directors, the time had now arrived to separate the cultivation of rubber from that of tobacco. It was chiefly desirable that this should be done because it was not possible for their administrator and managers to divert their attention from tobacco and look after the rubber. A separate staff must be formed, who would devote their time and attention to making the rubber estates as perfect as possible. The transaction, looked at from a financial point of view, would be a family affair, the shares of the new company being divided among the holders of ordinary shares in the new company, proportionately to the extent of their existing interest.

In the course of discussion several shareholders of large ten companies in the East, supported the action of the board, and said that it was impossible for any one or two men to successfully cultivate rubber on an estate, where the whole of their attention was required for tobacco.

The chairman, replying on the discussion, repeated and emphasized the argument used by Mr. Tighe. At certain times of the year even a few hours neglect of a tobacco plantation might mean the loss of thousands of pounds. The rubber plantations were a long way from the tobacco, and required more attention than shareholders had any idea of. Another thing was that they were expending a great deal of money in the great and increasing demand for coolies was leading to the practice of coolie-cubbing; coolie brokers went on to estates disguised as fruit vendors, and gave the coolies heavy bribes to leave. The directors did not, however, anticipate serious trouble in this regard, because this company treated its coolies well. The chief thing was that there were seasons when the tobacco required watching day and night, and the European staff in control had at such times to give it undivided attention.

Mr. Nelson, a director, also spoke explaining that it was a great difficulty in running a combined rubber and tobacco plantation was due to the difference in wages paid to the coolie employed in the two classes of cultivation. Those who were employed on the rubber estates were well paid; but those engaged in tobacco cultivation were extraordinarily well paid; they received double as much as those on the rubber plantation. If these two classes of men were under one management, jealousy would naturally be felt on the part of those receiving the inferior wages and trouble would consequently arise.

THE STRAITS ECHO says: The Opium Monopoly employs 80 Chinamen, a larger number, we are informed, than that employed by the 'last Firm. Last month (April) the monopoly prosecuted 28 people; this month there has only been half that number of cases so far.

A FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD youth was awarded seven days' hard labour and ten strokes with the birch for stealing an umbrella. It appears that the young man found a complete sleeping in a doorway with the umbrella in his hand and snatched the article from his loose grasp. The victim of the theft, on awaking from his slumber, proceeded to a certain pawnshop, where he saw the probable arrival of the thief and on the latter appearing with the umbrella in his hand, he seized and handed over to a guardian of the peace, who the youth already stated.

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## BUSINESS was slack in the Summary Court on Wednesday.

THE German Mail of the 6th April has been delivered in London.

MAJOR-General R.G. Broadwood left Shanghai on 26th ult. for Japan.

A LARGE native bank in Hankow has failed, and the loss is stated to be nearly £1,500,000.

TWO Chinese were fined \$5 each at the Magistrate's Court on Wednesday for removing stone from Crown land on the Peak.

Mr. Henry Keswick, of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., arrived from England, via Shanghai, on the 4th inst.

THERE has been a violent all-round slump in Rubber share quotations on Wednesday, details of which appear in our commercial section.

IN view of the troubles in the southern provinces caused by scarcity of rice and the risk in which foreign lives are placed, the Diplomatic body in Peking has met to consider a 'cantonment' measure.

IN the course of a criminal action in the Summary Court on Friday, Mr. Hinde declared that he appeared for two of the defendants under protest, as the question of substituted service was not applicable to that case.

THE masters of three steam-launches were fined \$75, \$115 and \$50 in the Police Court yesterday for carrying an excess of passengers. The launch was in connection with the Tin Hau (Goddess of Heaven) festival.

NEWS of a fatal accident comes from the Querry Bay Shipyard. It appears that while a fitter was engaged in sharpening a certain tool on an emery wheel, the knife split and the unfortunate man, who killed instantaneously.

TWO chair-coolies were fined \$5 each at the Magistrate's Court on Friday morning for assaulting a European lady in Mosque Street. The coolies demanded more than their legal fare and, on being refused, attempted to strike the complainant.

THE Hon. Mr. F. A. Hazland will act as Poine Judge and chairman of the Squatters Board and Mr. W. Slade, K.C., will act as Attorney General during the absence on leave of His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz, or until further notice, with effect from the 1st May, 1910.

THE M. M. steamer *Salade* is now in dock at Saigon for repairs. On the outward voyage, near Ceylon, the engine broke down, but the damage was repaired sufficiently for her to reach port. She arrived three days overdue.

THE *Salade* Oport says that the repairs will take about a month.

AMONG the passengers arriving at Shanghai on 4th ult. by the R. V. S. *Empress of India* were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Keswick, who are on their way to Hongkong. Mr. Keswick and the children continued their journey southwards in the afternoon, but Mr. Keswick will remain for a week in Shanghai.

STRENGTHENED Lee charged two men at the Magistrate's Court on Thursday for being members of a Triad Society at Yau-mai-ti. It appears that Sergeant Lee raided a house in Wooning Street, where he found an excessive amount of regalia and other articles in connection with the Society. The case was remanded to Saturday.

THE Netherlands India government intends to improve telegraphic communication on the east coast of Sumatra by constructing a land line from Deli to Aceh, which already is connected with Sabang by under-sea cable. Experts say that the line should be supplemented in the interests of shipping by a wireless telegraph station at Sabang.

THE *Batavia Nieuwsblad* hears that certain British rubber-men who have just visited Java are quite enthusiastic about its planting capabilities. In their opinion all the soil is suitable and a rubber tree would grow in that fertile land even on a hill. They expressed surprise that the Hollanders did so little for rubber-growing there, and that not more was made of that profitable kind of cultivation by others.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 1st May, 1910:—

Non-Chinese ..... 517 16  
Chinese ..... 270 2,577  
Total ..... 787 2,737

KING EDWARD has been pleased to give and grant to Sir Robert Edward Broderick, K.C.M.G., Acting Inspector-General of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, Peking, His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to accept and wear the insignia of the First Class of the Royal Order of the Polar Star, conferred upon him by His Majesty the King of Sweden, in recognition of valuable service rendered by him.

BEFORE Hon. Mr. F. A. Hazland, Acting Poine Judge, in the Summary Court on Monday morning, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gompertz, who had been on leave, presided. The case was remanded to Saturday.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, Colonel C. W. R. St. John to be a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils during the absence on leave of His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops, Major-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B., or until further notice, with effect from the 28th April.

THE two men who appeared at the Magistrate's Court on Friday for being concerned in a Triad Society squabble at West Point were again brought up before Mr. E. R. Hallifax in the Police Court on Thursday on charges of assault and cutting and wounding. It will be remembered that a quarrel took place over some money matters and as a consequence over ten men took part in a fracas which resulted in two men being sent to hospital. A fine of \$10 was imposed in each case and the men were each bound over in the sum of \$50 to keep the peace for six months.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Malay Mail*:—It is believed that there is a probability of the Selangor Gold Mining Company being revived in the near future. This company, which was once in a flourishing condition, closed down some years ago leaving behind a lot of valuable machinery. Capt. James Roberts was at one time manager at Selangor, recently came out from Europe, and spent several days inspecting the property. He has been returned to England, and will, it is said, place his report before the principal shareholders of the new defence company.

THE *Malay Mail* writes to the *Malay Mail*:—It is believed that there is a probability of the Selangor Gold Mining Company being revived in the near future. This company, which was once in a flourishing condition, closed down some years ago leaving behind a lot of valuable machinery. Capt. James Roberts was at one time manager at Selangor, recently came out from Europe, and spent several days inspecting the property. He has been returned to England, and will, it is said, place his report before the principal shareholders of the new defence company.

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THREE *Hong Wan* arrived in port last Friday with 1,000 Chinese passengers.

TWO Indian watchmen were fined \$5 each at the Magistrate's Court on Tuesday for sleeping while on duty at Yau-mai-ti.

SIR Robert Laidlaw has made a donation of £1,000 towards the cost of a Y. M. C. A. secretary for the F. M. S.

MR. N. S. Marshall has succeeded Mr. W. M. Anderson as manager, in Hongkong, of the International Banking Corporation.

ACCORDING to an Order of the Governor-in-Council no vessel shall be permitted to carry more than two hundred head of cattle for export at any one time.

A CHINESE was given six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks in the Police Court on Wednesday for snatching a purse containing \$10.46 from a complainant.

AS the Anti-Opium Commissioners have become aware of the fact that many high provincial officials still smoke opium, they intend to inspect a few of them to serve as a warning to the others.

THE total output of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's three mines for the week ending 19th April amounted to 25,458.78 tons and the sales, during the period, to 30,177



## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE DIVIDEND AT PRESENT MARKET PRICE	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT		
<b>BANKS.</b>							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$2,028,988	2.5% for half year ending 31.12.09 @ ex 1/9 = \$15.11	\$50 sellers (London 49.10)
National Bank of China, Limited	99,935	7	40	\$4,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$30,558	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1908	\$70 buyers
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$154,585 \$154,585	nones	\$10 for 1908	175 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	45	Tls. 225,000 Tls. 225,000 Tls. 225,000	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	Tls. 115 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$198,448 \$198,448	\$187,084	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$10 per share for 1908 and an interim divid- end of \$30 per share for 1909	\$840 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$105,249 \$105,249	\$707,617	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	\$200
<b>FIRE.</b>							
China Fire Insurance Company	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$150,344 \$150,344	\$438,406	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	\$113 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$161,161 \$161,161	\$426,218	\$27 for 1908	\$343 buyers
<b>SHIPPING.</b>							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$15	\$157,745 \$250,000 \$250,000	Dr. \$3,777	5% for 1906	\$84 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000	nones	1/4 for year ending 30.6.1908	\$53 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Amoy Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$127,500 \$127,500 \$127,500	\$20,766	Final of \$1 1/2 for account 1910	\$30 s. & sa.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	45	45	\$1,000,000 \$140,000 \$140,000	\$13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/10 = \$3.154	\$70 buyers
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000			\$1,000,000 \$140,000 \$140,000		3rd in. of 2/- per sh. (coup. No. 12) making in all 4/- for '08 & interim of 1/- for ac. '09	94/- sales
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	41	41	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	192,994	\$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909	\$26 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$50,000 \$48,980 \$48,980	\$4,121		\$141 sellers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$20,000 \$3,630 \$3,630	Dr. \$1,090	\$10 per share for 1909	\$178 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100		Dr. \$13,800	\$5 for 1907	\$28
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 608	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09	Tls. 900 buyers
<b>MINING.</b>							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	45	45	\$215,000 \$4,390 \$4,390	\$4,435	Final of 1/4 making 3/- for 1909	Tls. 18 sales
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	nones	nones	First year	Pa. 10 buyers
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	41	18/10		Dr. 4.11	\$4 per share 15th dividend	\$84 sellers
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>							
Farwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$25,275	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	\$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$150	\$50	\$550,000 \$3,593 \$3,593	\$26,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909	41% \$57 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$30,000 \$38,440 \$38,440	\$13,775	Interim of \$2 1/2 for account 1909	160 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 4.26	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 1910	Tls. 76 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9.222	Final of Tls. 4 for 1909	Tls. 121 buyers
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000 \$2,641 \$2,641	Tls. 4.314	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	Tls. 102 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$15,000 \$15,000 \$15,000	\$2,641	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue (\$2.60 on old shares and 1.30 on new shares)	\$16 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,217	for half year ending 31.12.09	\$107 sales
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,000 \$20,945 \$20,945	\$27,911	Interim of 3/- for account 1909	\$103 sellers
Humphreys, Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000 \$20,000 \$20,000	\$5,471	45 cents for 1909	\$83 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$30,000 \$30,000 \$30,000	\$1,919	\$2 1/2 for 1909	\$50 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 15,245,045 Tls. 30,000 Tls. 30,000	Tls. 63,969	Final of 6% bonus Tls. 1 for 1909	Tls. 111
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50		1,058	Final of \$1.83 for account 1909	\$40 s. & sa.
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>							
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 10,000 Tls. 40,098 Tls. 40,098	10,991	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.09	Tls. 1351 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,513	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	\$61 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.09	Tls. 62
Lau-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 80,000 Tls. 80,000 Tls. 80,000	Tls. 6,710	Tls. 6 for 1909	Tls. 75
Sey Ohee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 200,000 Tls. 200,000 Tls. 200,000	Tls. 31,173	Tls. 25 for 1909	Tls. 250 ex div.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500	\$2,641	15% per share for 1908	\$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$40,000 \$40,000 \$40,000	nones	60 cents for 1909	\$11 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$61,118	60 cents for year ended 29.2.06	\$2 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	2,502	80 cents for 1909	\$84 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000	11,891	\$1.70 for year ending 31.7.09	\$19 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$13,000 \$13,000 \$13,000	\$4,290	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	\$71 sales
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000 \$5,000 \$5,000	\$670	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	\$12
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$7,616	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents	\$20 ex div. sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000	\$9,776	Final of \$8 for 1909	\$160 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 547,500 Tls. 547,500	Tls. 316,682	Final of \$1 making in all \$2 for 1910	\$121
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch- en Landbouwer exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 61,924 Tls. 61,924 Tls. 61,924	\$1,204	4th interim of Tls. 12 1/2 for 1909	Tls. 7450 s.
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000 \$20,000 \$20,000	\$18,640	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 1/2 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	\$15 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10			None	\$11 sales
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10				
Shanghai-Somatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 14,810 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	Tls. 300 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Dr. \$31,096	None	\$25 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	\$11,956 \$11,956 \$11,956	nones	40 cents for year ending 31.5.09	\$5 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$46,000 \$46,000 \$46,000	\$348	60 cents for year ending 31.12.09	\$9 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000 \$20,000 \$20,000	\$2,613	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	\$18 sellers
Watson (S.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000 \$25,000 \$25,000	\$782	Final of 30 cents for 1908	\$61 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7			Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the 1 year ended 30th June, 1906	\$3 sellers

## HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 6th May 1910, 100 lbs. per 5 Mts.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef sirloin &amp; prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk

" Roast—Shin

" Breast—Ngau Lam

" Soup, Tong Yuk

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chuan

Bullock's Brain— " Know..... per set

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li..... each

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li..... 60

" Head—Ngau Tau

" Heart—Ngau Sum..... per lb

" Huop, Salt—Ngau Kin

" Feet—Ngau Keok..... each

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu..... 9

" Tail—Ngau Mei

" Liver—Ngau Con

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To..... 6

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Chai-

tan-keok..... 11.00

Mutton Chop—Yung Pal Kwai

" Leg—Yung Pal

" Shoulder—Yung Shan

Pigs' Chittlings—Chi cheong

" Brisket—Chi Know..... per set

" Feet—Chi Keok

" Fry—Chi Chak

" Head—Chi Tau

" Heart—Chi Sum..... each

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu..... pair

" Liver—Chi Kon

Pork Chop—Chi Pal Kwai

" Corned—Ham Chai Yuk

" Leg—Chi Pul

" Fat or Lard—Chi Yau

Sheep's Head and Feet—Yung Tan

" Keok

" Heart—Yung Sum..... each

" Kidneys—Yung Yiu

" Liver—Yung Con

Sucking Pig, To Order—Chi Chai

Suet Beef—Sung Ngau Yau

" Mutton—Sung Yung Yau

Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong

## POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai

" Duck, Large, Small—Siu Kai

Duck—Ap

Doves—Pan Kau

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tau

Fowls, Canton—Kai

" Hainan—Kai Nam Kai

Geese—Ngo

" Wild Shanghai—Shung Hoi Ye

" Ngo

Musk Deer—Wong Keng

Hare—Tu Chai

Partridge—Chi Khoo

Pheasant—Shan Kai

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kip

" Holow—Holow Pak Kip

Quail—Um Chai

Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk

Snipe—Sa Chai

Turkey, Cock—Fo Kai Kung

" Hen— " Na

Wild Duck, Shanghai, Sulap

Tad, Shanghai, Sul Ap Chai

Wild Duck Canton—Sung Shing Sol

" Ap..... per pair

## FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu

Bream—Bin Yu

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu

Carp—Li Yu

Catfish—Chi Yu

Codfish—Mau Yu

Crabs—Hoi

Cuttle Fish—Mok Yp

Dab—Sa Mau Yu

Dace—Wong Mei Lun

Dog Fish—Tui Yu

Eels, Gongor—Hoi Mau Yu

" Fresh water—Tam Sol Yu

" Yellow—Wong Sin

Frog—Tien Kai

Garoupe—Sak Pan

Gudgeon—Pak Kip Yu

Herring—Tao Pak

Hillbait—Cheung Kwan Yu

Labrus—Wong Fa Yu

Loach—Wu Yu

Lobster—Lung Ha

Mackerel—Chi Yu

Mud Fish—Mau Yu

Mullet—Chai Yu

Oysters—Sung Hoi

Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu

Perch—Tui Loo

Pike—Fa Pau Poong

Plaice—Pan Yu

Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong

Pomfret, White—Pak Chong

Prawns—Ming Ha

Ray—Pd. Pa Yu

Rock Fish—Sak Kai Kung

Shark—Chi Yu